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NEW YEAR SMILE

Photo: Y. M. Purav

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY' OF 1857

(See Page 3)

LOVE IS A MUG'S GAME!

By THOMAS BRA

It was getting on to 12 midday. The sun shone bright and hot (said my friend G.P.) and a cool southern breeze forgot to blow. The bus-stop was deserted and there were only two in the queue.

Just the two of us, like on an island after a shipwreck. Just Jeep and a Sergeant WAC (I).

I looked up the road and then I looked down the road. Not a soul was in sight, not even a 32-wheeler tank-carrier. I looked at the Sergeant slyly out of a corner of my eye. Then I roamed my peepers on her in a full, dull, apparently appreciative stare. At this, she turned and shot a quick glance at me, and looked away again. Heavens, what a chin! I muttered.

Well, (said Jeep, puffing at my cigarette passionately), I knew it had come. The Great Moment. Now or never—so help me, gosh!

I cylindered my dry lips and in a soulful, semi-liquid tone, began to whistle, ever so gently, ever so softly: "Kiss Me Goodnight, Sergeant-Major"

But the blessed girl pretended as though the high notes of a whistle were inaudible to her tender ear.

I raised my labial effort by anot[illegible] octave, then lowered it to a barito[illegible] C major. I raised it again. But nix. The Auxilliary Corps Woman just stared straight ahead of her like an Andromeda in puttee.

Perhaps she's never heard or seen George Formby. Yeah, that's it! Perhaps she never goes to pictures! (I said to myself) Perhaps she doesn't like the modern fal-lals of music like Bing and Boogie—Woogie—who knows, she might be having Bach, Brahms and Beethoven from breakfast to supper!

So I changed my tactics (continued my friend Jeep, helping himself to another—the ninth—of my cigarettes). I knew somehow that it was no time for gentle hints. Action was needed. Action, and echoes of Tarzan and Superman rang in my ears.

I blew out my chest, opened my lips, and looking intently at a desolate crow sitting on a tall statue, sang with gentle-throated ease—mellifluously, like a sobbing Sinatra. "Keese, m-goodnight, SAR-geant-Major!" etc.

Boy, that was tough. Nothing doing, still. Why, the girl was deaf and dumb. She was like a block of ice standing devoutly in the midday sun.

Desperately I tried again. Kiss, me, goodnight, sergeant-MAJORRR.

This time, I shifted my gaze from the crow to the girl as I put a 100-ton stress on MAJOR. I looked at her with the most innocent of baby smiles on my face.

It clicked. She turned, and in a voice that a Brigadier-General would have envied, said, "Shut up, you dope!"

Jeep shrivelled. He felt like an undersized pygmy and the tie began to throttle him. Jeep took a step back. He took two steps back. A bus was at last coming. "Er-er, no h-harm meant, y'know," he mumbled, and with a mental groan ran from the road, and escaped into the mysteries of a tea-shop. No bus, no Sergeant—just a cup of tea, my Gawd!

The Gang broke into roars when Jeep's sad, harrowing tale of thwarted romance was unfolded. After all, I said, his motives were pure and deserved the highest respect. It was helping the war effort, cultivating the social spirit and trying to be chummy to your neighbour If the Sergeant hadn't got a promotion to justify Formby's song, how was HE to blame?

It was not a bad opening though, we decided. Upon which the talk veered round to love and its multiform and ineffable aspects. (My two tins of cigarettes were fast emptying, I noticed. But what are fags beside Love and Grand Passion?)

"Suppose," I said "suppose you felt that the world was becoming dull without proper companions—suppose, for example, you felt a divine urge to fall in love with the most gorgeous beauty on earth, what would you do, fellows?"

The Gang laughed and looked goggle-eyed.

"I'd take Scotch and go to sleep," said Radar in a level monotone. (He is the cynic among us, you know.)

"Oh, it's not so bad as all that," put in Tenderly.

"Well, what would you do?" I asked.

"Now, let me see. Yes, I would pour forth the pure and exquisite passion in my soul to an intelligent, sympathetic, warm-hearted girl..."

"Hold it, hold it," interrupted Superfort. (He had been a flyweight boxer once upon a time.) "But where will you meet this—this adjectival Girl?"

Tenderly was puzzled. But he rallied round quickly and said, "Love is a super-mortal call from ethereal regions of beauty: it comes of its own. The Right Person has GOT to come!"

But this vague optimism did not satisfy us.

Superfort then suggested, "I'll tell you where you can meet them, these cuties. In the trains, on the sidewalk, in the cinema or under the spreading chestnut tree—in fact, everywhere."

Jeep jumped at it. "Well, Super-let's hear how you'd crash in."

"Ha," said Superfort casually. (But not very comfortably.) "It's chicken-feed, fellers. It's like eating custard. Now, just imagine I am walking along a road, and a sort of yum-yum is also apparently aimessly ambling along ahead. What do you think I'd do? I'd just go up to her, and softly say, 'The weather is rather fine, isn't it?'"

"Fat rot!" exclaimed Radar, contemptuously, and nearly spat out of the window—lucky, for there was no window near him. "I tried that once, and you know what she said! 'WHAT WEATHER?" What weather, indeed!"

"No, boys, that isn't quite a cinch," I said.

Superfort wouldn't give in. "I believe in the strong, silent man's game, though. You don't know how these girls revel in strength. It's the strong hand that catches 'em, take it from me."

"Piffle!" said Radar. "Strength, my sainted aunt. It is pure and simple psychology, brother, psychology."

"What do you mean, psychology?" eagerly put in Tenderly.

"I'll tell you. Love is a game to be played as cleverly and tactfully as any other, like punting or slosh. You've got to know human nature you've got to see the inside out and the outside in of everything. Now, the first thing to remember in the game of love is, you should never make the girl say no. That's a bad sign—it might torpedo your plan. You should so contrive your questions as to make her say yes all the time. You know, this acts favourably in her sub-conscious mind, and her psychological barriers of negativeness will fall away. She should always be made to say yes—remember that. Ask questions for that reply."

"What questions? She can still say no, if she likes!" said Tenderly sorely perturbed.

"Oh, no," cut in Superfort, sneering. "If you ask her 'I suppose you are the female of the species aren't you?'—well, she can't say no to that. At least, not on the road in broad daylight. She is bound to say yes!"

"Now, Super, don't be silly. Be serious. Love is not a matter for mere laughter." Pain crossed poor Tenderly's bovine face.

I came to Tenderly's rescue. There is a lot of truth in what Radar said about psychology. You know, the Bus-Stop Angle isn't half bad. Queues are a great help. It is the easiest thing to bring in a common grouse. And when once you start, you can keep on going until you end up married. Something like this, fellows:

"These buses are awful, aren't they?"

"Yes," she replies, with a look of angelic relief.

"[illegible] wretched system," you continue. "One has to wait for hours for a bus, and when one does come, there is no more room, or it doesn't stop at all. And look at the time wasted! Have you been waiting long?"

"Yes."

"For ten minutes?"

"Yes."

"You are going to office, aren't you?" (You carry on.)

"Yes."

"Same here. I do hope we won't be late. Dreadful thing to be late don't you think?"

"Yes."

"But after all the war is over and things will be okay soon. Then of course, peace and its problems. ." A-a, wrong step, there!

But she doesn't mind. She says "Yes," to that, too, demurely.

And you come to believe that you have made a conquest after her fifth or sixth 'yes.' Then the bus comes along and you frantically keep the thread of conversation going.

"You are going by this bus?"

"Yes."

—And she is gone, leaving you on the curb. No room for you in that bus! No room for you in her heart, either!.....

"Well, what other openings have you got?" asked Jeep, delighted that his little Waterloo was not so very bad, after all.

"Don't talk in that pawn-broker style, young sucker," said Radar "if you think about it, you'll find that it's one of the most serious and nsoluble and inscrutable problems that face young men. It's all the fault of these girls, of course. They need all the panderings and honeyed words and coaxings—for just a friendly smile. If they were less frigid, the job would have been easier. After all, a boy's company is as good for a girl as hers is for him."

How true! (I said pontifically). But the girls seem to be scared of harmless, young fellows who merely want their elevating company. The first thing you say—it may be the smallest of small talks, about ships and shoes and sealing-wax,—and the girl gives you a stare like a frightened rabbit and she's off in a wil fit!

"Oh, how cruel!" sighed Tenderly. "How ununderstanding! Why don't girls realise that it is divine, rock-shattering, love that makes the world go round?"

Superfort melted "It's a mighty dead world for us, folks, even when we wear the welcome-mat openly on our hearts."

"I tried a novel opening once," said Radar, with unsuspected zeal. "Needless to say, it succeeded. Of course. It always succeeeds with me. That's why I never try it. It was in a cinema lobby. She stood alone and woebegone in her marvellous green and white sari. Hundreds of men and women walked past into the stalls... the picture was about to start. I saw her plight, and gently with extreme dignity, I approached, her and said, "Do you believe in God?"

Her big eyes opened wide like a couple of wine-cups, and she looked at me startled.

"Pardon me," I continued, "I merely asked to discover whether your evident intellectual equipment was being concentrated on metaphysical problems"

She thawed like a brick of ice-cream. She even smiled in a most charming manner and nodded wisely. "Uh-hof course!" she hissed, frantically trying to catch up with what I said. "Mather physical... Of course, yes, yes!"

It wase ashy after that. She was such an intellectual giant. I found that out during our one week's friendship. For hours on end, she istened open-mouthed to every word of nonsense I spoke about the history of philosophy, Ingersoll, Plato, Haeckel, the origin of the universe and palingenesis. She never even once raised her voice to express any opinion of her own, if she had one However, (concluded Radar), I took pity on her, and as I was rather getting bored with my own theories of the universe, I bade good-bye after a week."

But the Gang sniffed in disdain. "Talk of God to a girl, my aunt!" they said.

Well, boys, it doesn't look as though we are getting any good ideas, I said, The Conventional opening is favoured by not a few, though I for one can't see much in it. There are only two possible reactions.

"Excuse me, but may I talk to you?" You ask.

She glares at you with uncomprehending eyes as though the only language she understands is Javanese or Hawaiian. No, this won't do.

Else, she will open her roseate mouth and ask a simple, monosyllabic query, "WHY?"

—Pertinent, isn't it? Why do you want to talk to her? You fumble and stutter, and by the time you have thought up an answer she is about five furlongs ahead of you.

Radar, the cynic, caught me up with another damper. He drawled-"The Sweet-Word-With-a-Trowel at tack isn't too clever, either. 'Has anyone told you how beautiful you look?' you ask as the opening parry. But do you believe that your sudden thirst for information will be quenched? The girl just lifts an eyebrow, and either say, "I know it," and walk off with the stride of a mastodon, or "Don't be silly!" and giggle. In either case, you're lost!',

Silence fell upon the Gang. The painful bitter hush of frustration., The problem of Love looked one of the cruel riddles of the universe. Jeep, Superfort, and sentimental Tenderly looked young pictures of gloom. Even Radar, the chronic pessimist, was touched by the perturbed and sour atmosphere. And I stealthily glanced at the tea-poy. The third ti[illegible]s now empty of cigarettes

I got up. (The third! That was the limit.) "Well, fellers, that's about enough. Girls aren't worth it, I tell you; they're just folderol And love is a mug's game, boys!"

"Now the first thing to remember in the game of love is you should never make the girl say no! . . . You should so contrive your questions as to make her say yes all the time! And when once you start, you can keep on going until you end up married".

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The Indian 'Mutiny' Of 1857

By Asoka Mehta

It is not easy for an Indian to write about the Rebellion of 1857, of its blood and tears, its sufferings, heroism and humiliation. Until India regains her freedom the writing will never be free from emotional overtones. "1857" strikes a flint on his heart and sparks fly. Our people do not speak of the events,—it is not safe to speak of them, but they bang like stalactites in the caves of our memory. A missionary once asked a group of boys to write an essay on the Mutiny. "Every youth sent in a sheet of blank paper. It was a silent, unanimous, unapologetic refusal to perform the task". We have preferred to keep our thoughts to ourselves. With an obstinate silence we have rejected and passed by the spate of literature on the Mutiny that has come from British writers. It, however, continues to stalk through our memory—an unappeased ghost.

By the middle of the nineteenth century a thousand forces stirred India, moving her in many contrary directions. By 1857 the country had become a vast thunder-cloud heavy with the agony of a suppressed storm. In the preceding hundred years British Power had advanced from the southern straits to the northern snows. Out of India's storm-tossed life a lotus of desire had emerged on which was poised the vision of Freedom. In some places the Princes had struggled against the British hold—as Ladwa (1845) and Angul (1847)—at other places their Diwans —as in Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin—had broken out in resistance against the alien overlord, and every where the people were restive at the insatiable landhunger of the British.

The British had annexed many States and confiscated innumerable estates. This process of disinheritance had thrown up capable leaders like Nanasahib, the Rani of Jhansi, the Begum of Oudh and other lesser lights, in whom hissed the serpent of revenge. They bestirred themselves to provide an explosive outlet for the simmering discontent. India has always been "comparatively easy to subdue, but difficult to organise" (William Archer: India and the Future, 42).

SECRET WAR

Waves of insurrection of varying intensity had been rising for some years. One serious rising had taken place in the Saharanpur district, more than one of some consequence in the Delhi Division, miner ones in Meerut and Muradabad. The rallying cry all over the Upper Provinces repeated with the most enthusiastic exultation (1824) was, "The English reign is over." The Ramosi rising, under Umaji Naik, in 1826–27, had thrown Poona in turmoil. The Kole insurrection in Bihar (1831–3) was not suppressed without heavy loss of life and not until 5,000 square miles of territory had been laid waste. The Sawantwadi uprising (1844) was so serious that Outram had to employ 10,000 men against it and even then its embers kept smouldering till 1857. In 1843; the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswar and Datarpur, with the Wazir of Nurpur, backed by the prestige and influence of Bedi Bikram Singh, a descendant of Guru Nanak and Chief Priest of the Sikhs, raised the standard of rebellion, proclaiming that British rule had ceased. The end of British rule thus floated continuously before the vision of the people.

A dangerous species of secret War had been carried on for many years against British authority by numerous though unseen bands. "When the time appears favourable, from the occurrence of misfortune to our arms, or from mutiny in our troops", wrote Sir John Malcolm, "circular letters and proclamations are dispersed over the country with a celerity that is incredible. Such documents are read with avidity. The English are represented as usurpers of low caste, and as tyrants who have sought India only to degrade them, to rob them of their wealth, to subvert their usage and religion. The native soldiers are always appealed to, and the advice to them is, in all instances I have met with the same"–"Your English tyrants are few in number, murder them." The British at the same time, appeared strong, rock-like and invincible

SHATTERED INVINCIBILITY

The English debacle in the Afghan War and the stout resistance the Sikhs had offered in the Punjab Wars, shattered the spell of English invincibility. A wide-spread belief had grown up that on the centenary of the battle of Plassey British rule would meet its grave. The belief strengthened popular determination to achieve the end like wind filling the sail of a ship swiftly moving with the current of the river. What had been only a vague aspiration became an all consuming ambition when it was realized that the Sepoys were likely to cast their lot with the forces of freedom.

The Sepoys had won an empire for the British almost in a fit of absent-mindedness! As British power became supreme in the land, the position of the Sepoys became progressively depressed. "The very success which the Sepoys helped their masters to gain paved the way to their own depression." (T. Rice Holmes: A History of Indian Mutiny, 49.) Because of their power they were deeply distrusted by the Government." "In every Company there are two or three native officers who, when they are too good, are discharged from service with full pay on retirement, on the pretext of rewarding them. So soon as Sepoys become attached to them, so soon as they encroach upon the admiration and respect which must be the exclusive property of European Officers they are immediately discharged" (V. Jacquemont: Letters from India, 23).

The result of this policy was that the highest pay attainable by a sepoy, as Subedar of the infantry, was Rs. 174 a month, a little less than the minimum pay of a raw European recruit! Wazir Khan expressed the feelings of frustration of an entire race of men when he told Sir George Campbell, "with a shade of sadness", how he had entered the service as a Risaldar and "that is what I have been all along and always shall be; there is no promotion from that for a black man." (Campbell: Memoire of My Indian Career, i, 85.) Worse still, the sepoy's self-respect was trampled upon at every step. "It is by no means uncommon for an officer," wrote Frederick John Shore "to corse and swear at his men on parade, and use most disgusting terms of abuse to them."

SEPOY UNREST

Not only was there no promotion, but the position of a sepoy had deteriorated steadily. As the British Frontier extended further, thanks chiefly to the Sepoy's exertions, they were asked to serve farther and farther away from their homes with no extra allowances. The incorporation of Sind and the Punjab in British India involved a pecuniary loss to the Sepoys. They keenly resented the loss of bhatha "They quietly agreed to strike for higher pay. . . .and had established by an understood general consent an armed union." (G. W. Forrest: A History of Indian Mutiny,, iii, 20).

Though they had been recruited for work only in Hindustan, they were increasingly called upon to fight in wars across the sea. In 1824, the Sepoys at Barrackpore had refused to go to Burma and had faced with stoic heroism a shower of grape. They had sealed their determination with death. The Sepoys were, therefore, exasperated when the Governor General enacted (1856) the General Service Enlistment Act whereby no Sepoy, enlisted under the Act, could refuse to march whithersoever his service might be required. The Indian Army was turned by a stroke of the pen into an Imperial Army. The privileges the Sepoys of the Bengal Army had ling enjoyed—such as free transit of letters and freedom from tolls while travelling were abruptly withdrawn. The efforts to convert them to Christianity further infuriated them. "The European Officers", we are told, "promised to make every sepoy who forsook his religion a Havaldar, every Havaldar a Subedar Major and so on!" (A Hindu of Bengal: Causes of Indian Revolt, (1857). These and other grievances—the greased cartridge, for instance, deeply agitated the minds of the sepoys. "If the sepoy is not speedily redressed", one of them told Sir Henry Lawrence, "he will redress himself."

This discontent was filled with a deeper significance when Oudh was suddenly and treacherously annexed. Oudh was the home of the Sepoys, it supplied three-fifths of the recruits annually enlisted in the Bengal Army. The national feeling of the Sepoy was wounded. He was now restless, not about petty personal grievances, but because of a deep rooted heart's desire that called for fulfilment. His soul went out in longing to touch the skirt of freedom. (The annexation of Oudh was followed by the disbanding of the State army. 60,000 men were rendered idle—every Sepoy was intimately affected by the enforced unemployment caused to his relatives). The Mughal Emperor, Nanasahib and the Begum of Oudh provided the traditional foci of loyalty. The budding tendrils of patriotism twined themselves round these figures. Trained ears could hear rumblings of revolution.

Many of the pent-up forces of discontent were heaving the earth and their cumulative influence hastened the hour of explosion.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFUSION

The administrative machinery was 'inefficient and insufficient." The strain on it was so severe that whenever some new territory came under its sway, it roused, in the words of Colonel Malleson, "every bad feeling had led to many agrarian outrages." Many districts were in permanent revolt and never submitted willingly to British jurisdiction. The isolated and scattered notes of revolt awaited the harmony of orchestration.

The administrative confusion is well brought out in the following extract from a famous minute of Holt Mackenzie:—"Instead of taking the people as they existed, we forced them into all incongruous positions to meet inapplicable laws, and their properties were necessarily thrown into a state of indescribable confusion, from a system of revenue management, conducted without judicial investigation, and of judicial decision without revenue knowledge."

The Indian officers and people alike deplored the passing of the old days and the familiar ways. Yes, gone were the good old days, gone were the poise, the culture, the natural dignity of the traditional officials. Gone were the loose flowing robes, the embroidered shoes, the multi-coloured turbans, the stately hookas, the cadenced laughter, the graceful fingering of beards, the learned literary allusions that gave charm to official papers usually dull, the polite euphemisms, the subtle circumlocution. In their place had come alien officers who were aloof, exacting, unimaginative. Even the best among them, like Bird and Thomson, "insulted the native gentry whenever they had the opportunity of doing so.". "They look at our labour and laughter as a tired man looks at flies. And the load of their loveless pity is worse than ancient wrongs."

Indians working in the judicial, police and revenue departments, particularly those belonging to old and honoured families sympathised with the revolutionary movement, the bolder spirits embraced it, and they helped to throw a cloak of secrecy over the activities of the engineers of revolt.

ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES

Economic discontent added fuel to the smouldering fire. There was an

(Continued on Page 6)

THE WIND

By Josef Capek

Oh, wind, whom I have always honoured
And loved especially at summertime
Upon the heights, the hilly, sunlit ground,
Or when you combed a parting through a field of corn
And then went on to ruffle some girl's hair,
Or when within the garden I heard your sound
Or when you brought a sudden storm one afternoon,
Then I could never love you more.
But now, hold back your blowing, I implore,
Or let it be with a less murderous might.
You may not know how icy is your breath
And how it penetrates the gauntness of our sides,
As if it had the wish to quench in us
Life's little—and the last remaining—flames.
Look once again upon our wretched, sorry frames,
See how they can withstand you in no fashion
And show us now, we beg, some slight compassion.
Stop—I am trembling and my bones are shaking,
And all within me, naked and unarmed,
Shivers beneath my scanty prison rags.
—My soul perhaps, is also flown from me,
A little bird, fled from congaling shrubs—
Why, tell me, why, as though you long to rend and tear,
Do you come back, to hurtle through the air?
Look on our misery and have compassion.
Have you no scrap of mercy anywhere?

And yet, oh wind, if you should say you come
Wishing to sweep all evil from the world,
Then turn yourself into a hurricane; blow, blow,
Nor any further mercy show,
And do not think to spare our frozen shanks,
But rush and roar and shriek and whistle as you will,
And, should you need it, form a klaxon of my bones,
A horn, a trumpet, an ear-splitting siren,
Or anything indeed which you deem fit.
And rage, and swirl, and storm, and blast and blow
As much as our joint strength can suffer it.

(Written in a German concentration camp.)

(*Translated from the original Czech by* A. T. WATSON *and* K. KORNELL.)

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

From Our London Correspondent

A Shavian Proposal

At a dance given for Australian sailors in the Plymouth Corn Exchange Lady Astor revealed that a few months ago she received what had better be called a provisional proposal of marriage from George Bernard Shaw.

It seems that Lady Astor informed her audience that when she retired from Parliament at the General Election, Mr. Shaw wrote to her to say how sorry he was. A correspondence followed and Lady Astor read extracts from it. As thus:

Lady Astor: It is all my husband's fault.

Mr. Shaw: Well get rid of the fellow.

Lady Astor: I will, if you will marry me.

Mr. Shaw: I don't want to, but I will.

When asked to comment on this tete-a-tete, Shaw said that he did not go to the dance at Plymouth.

Freedom To Be Mad

M. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left London for Prague. He has been heading the Czech delegation to the United Nations' Preparatory Commission now in session at Church House. In his absence M. Ivan Kerno will represent Czechoslovakia.

Genial and friendly, M. Masaryk told me at Claridge's Hotel that he was returning home for talks with the Hungarian Foreign Minister. Liberation of Central Europe had left Czechoslovakia with outstanding problems in her relations with her neighbours, especially Hungary and Poland.

Economic and refugee difficulties were among the most urgent to be solved. M. Masaryk was sure that these would be soon settled by friendly discussion.

Internal conditions in Czechoslovakia were gradually improving, M. Masaryk told me. If the country could struggle through the next six months, the harvest of 1946 would see it well on the way to recovery. He was very emphatic that Czechs would never again tolerate Germans living in their country. He deplored any excesses committed when the expulsion of Germans began, but after hearing from the people what they had suffered, he was thankful their revenge had been no worse.

"I shall have a hell of a job to explain this business of the Hitler bust being sold in London for £500 to my people at home", was M. Masaryk's observation when I asked him what he thought of the bust being put up for sale in London. "You must have been in England for a long time to understand it. All my people at home will be absolutely horrified, and the Russians, I should say, must also be horrified. During the long years of my sojourn in London I have studied this unfathomable island, and therefore, I am not worried at all about this matter", he added.

M Masaryk smiled and nodded when a journalist added: "In England we have in addition to the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, a fifth freedom, the freedom to be mad."

Simoniscences

Lord Simon is now writing his reminiscences. He regards his political career as something that now at the age of 72 lies behind him. He is unlikely to take much further part in politics. The last time he opened his mouth publicly, was during the heat fever of the General Elections campaign. Two days later he had to apologise for making an indiscreet speech. But he still sits to hear appeals in the House of Lords.

Lord Simon began as a Congregational minister's son and became the most successful lawyer that has ever practised at the English Bar. His income at its peak is said to have been £50,000 a year. The only time he felt most miserable of his life, his intimate friends say was when no one in India except official Delhi, welcomed him when he took out his Constitutional Circus. He can now never bear the sight of a black flag.

Lord Simon is still a Congregationalist. He is a member of his local Congregational chapel in Surrey and goes to services there.

The Secret Agent

Newspaper correspondents who have recently arrived in London from Nuremberg are responsible for the latest story that is circulating among Germans in Berlin.

When the Nuremberg trial is over and all the Nazi gangsters led away to their deserts, Adolf Hitler will march into the court room, pull off wig and moustache, bow to the judges and announce:

"Secret Agent X reporting. Mission completed. Germany destroyed."

Light On Nyes

Lady Nye told "Evening News" Gossip columnist that she and her husband, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, expect to leave for India some time next March.

The Nyes live in Priory-walk-South Kensington. When the columnist called there Lady Nye was seeing off her daughter Harriet, who was going to take the air. Harriet is six months old; she has light-coloured hair.

"I am taking Harriet and her nanny with me to Madras, said Lady Nye. "As all our household goods—furniture, china, glass, silver, and linen—will be provided for us out there, we shall be able to travel very light."

As soon as she knew her husband was to be sent to Madras she wrote to the Board of Trade to ask for some clothes coupons. She has not yet heard whether she is to get them or not.

Lady Nye was born in India—her father, General Sir Harry Knox, was on the Staff there; and she lived in India until she was six. But she has never been to Madras. Between now and next March she proposes to read as much as she can about it and to meet as many people as possible who are familiar with Madras.

As Governor of Madras Sir Archibald Nye will receive a salary of £9,000 a year, and will live in considerable state. But it is a curtailed glory now, says Lady Nye. For Government House in Madras, she is informed, is in the hands of Toc H except for the banqueting hall, which is used for investitures. The Governor lives in a small house outside the city of Madras, according to her informant.

The Great Sabotage

Sixty reporters, fifteen photographers and four newsreel cameramen gathered on Thursday November 29 outside the Petroleum office, Westminster to see the Minister of Fuel, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell being taken for a ride by "Atomic Car". I, therefore, chartered a taxi in order to keep up with that promised to be a hair-raising ride—but to everyone's disappointment—and perhaps Mr. Shinwell's relief—the ride was off.

The inventor Dr. John Wilson, age 70, explained that there had been a sabotage before lunch that day. He added "I know who it was. It was Big Interests who will be smashed when this comes on the market."

Then an extraordinary press conference began. Mr. Shinwell came in with his parliamentary secretary, Mr. Will Foster, M.P., W. D. Kendall, M.P., the producer of a £100—car and a little, old man with a bulging forehead—Dr. Jon Wilson.

Mr. Shinwell explained that his secretary was given a ride in that car. So he thought it as worth trying. "But", added Mr. Shinwell, "Dr. Wilson tells me that some one stole his car outside his Regent Street office this morning and abandoned it five hundred yards away with the vital copper pipe broken."

Plain Evidence!

Dr. Wilson obliged us by showing us the twisted copper pipe.

Any way Mr. Shinwell decided to ask the inventor a few questions.

Replying to Mr. Shinwell, the Doctor said "my engine uses no petrol is driven by a mixture of uranium heavy water and one other chemical I have driven the car thousands of miles. It only costs eight pence for thousand miles run. I made my offer to the Government at the beginning of the war but Bomber Harris turned it down. I have been approached by a foreign power but I would not give them. I am still offering to Britain. I have never asked even a cent for it."

The crowd of reporters could stand all this no longer. They burst into a chorus of questions and Mr. Shinwell laughingly put them to Dr. Wilson. He elicited a series of extraordinary statements from Dr. Wilson.

Secrets Upon Secrets

Dr Wilson said he was a doctor of science but when asked of which university he would not disclose it except by saying that it was not British University. Asked where he got his heavy water, he replied "I dare not tell you." He asserted that he was definitely a British subject.

During this amazing interrogation Dr. Wilson suddenly produced a small steel cylinder and said it was patented apparatus. To me it looked about as useful for driving a car as a bicycle bell. The same impression was made on other motoring correspondents. Mr. Vendall examined it and hazarded a guess. He said "it is perhaps a "mixing chamber", which Dr. Wilson reluctantly confirmed. Dr. Wilson assured us that the only alteration in the normal car engine is the removal of petrol supply and substitution of his apparatus.

Mr. Shinwell's Secretary, Mr. Foster stated that he had ridden the car a fortnight ago. He added, "it sounded just like any other car." Mr Shinwell confessed that he was sceptical but said 'things like this should be investigated as I do not want the public to be spoofed.'

It was revealed that before he left the House of Commons to go for a ride by 'the atomic car', Mr. Shinwell's best friend offered to conduct funeral ceremony if necessary. Laughingly Mr. Shinwell added 'and knowing how suspicious newspapermen are, I do not want you to think that I sabotaged the car.'

Scotland Yard To The Rescue

Dr. Wilson was practically fuming. It appeared that he hates reporters since one of them ran in his car recently.

Any way the reporters made a check and found out that Dr. Wilson had reported the theft of his car to Scotland Yard. So there the matter rests and Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister, has received a short respite from the possible necessity of appointing a new Fuel Minister.

Dr. Wilson reassured me that he was not a crank inventor. He said Germans tried to buy his invention just before the war but he refused. He also refused to give it to a Conservative Government. 'But now I am prepared to part with my secret to a Labour Government. If I wanted I could make an atom bomb in my laboratory', he concluded.

Temple For Hitler

In the village of Petworth, Sussex, there is a memorial for Adolf Hitler. There are 31 graves containing the bodies of 31 schoolchildren who were killed when one of Hitler's planes dropped a load of death bombs on their school one fine morning in September 1942.

But now there is going to be another memorial for the Adolf. It will be in the shape of a granite bust of the Fuehrer, which has cost Captain R. Gordon-Canning, a former 18 B detenu and a former member of the Anglo-German Friendship League, known as the "Link".

This bust is now on its way from Ribbentrop's London Home, the German Embassy in Carltonhouse Terrace to the newly formed headquarters of the Christian Reformers, of which another former 18 B detenu, Mr. J. L. Battersby, a hat-maker is the secretary. Mr. Battersby regards Hitler as a "divine instrument." The bust will be installed with due ceremony in Kingdom House which is at River near Petworth.

Although Kingdom House is one of the closely-guarded mansions in Britain it is revealed that there are four women disciples of Hitler who belong to this 'We Love the Fuehrer League' and who live there. They have pledged their lives to the propagation of a 'Divine Message' that Adolf Hitler was sent by God to purge the world. They have printed a pamphlet which describes Hitler as a second Messiah.

But the whole village is indignant. They don't want these women or the bust in their village. The local Rector, Canon F. H. Campion, has handed to the police a copy of the pamphlet. He said to me 'I would hesitate to say exactly what I thought of its contents beyond commenting that it was a most un-Scriptural document However, I passed the thing on to the police because I thought that it should be shown to them and would be of interest to them.' Canon Campion has also informed all local clergy of the mysterious cult. He is also telling his parishioners about this strange movement and what he knows of the people at Kingdom House. He is warning the people of his parish to do nothing rash but to be constantly on their guard.

Kingdom House Ritual

At Kingdom House a regular routine is kept. The day opens with prayers in the little sanctuary, a small white painted room which is also the office of the 'We Love Hitler' League. The prayers end with the words, 'In the name of Adolf Hitler, Amen.' They intend to make Kingdom House a self-supporting community of sixteen.

Neighbours of Mr. Battersby had feared that he would buy Hitler's bust, which he lost to Captain Canning, and bring it to his home among them at Woodford, Cheshire. So they started a kidnapping plot as elaborate as any evolved to spirit away the Fuehrer himself. The vow made between members of the organisation was 'Hitler's Bust or Bust!' A member of the plot said 'If it had come here there would have resulted a mystery deeper still than the stories of what happened to Hitler himself. Certain it is that it would have disappeared and been disposed of beyond recovery. What our full plans were I cannot reveal. Some disappointment has been caused by the news that Mr. Battersby is not bringing the bust black with him to Cheshire.'

A porter at Exhibition Buildings, where the bust was auctioned, said 'One of Captain Gordon-Canning's friends offered me £20 to take the bust to Petworth. I refused.

Charivari

Fame continues to be no passport to the exclusive social heights of American Society.

We see to-day that the U. S. 'Social Register'—equivalent to Britain's 'Who's Who' and 'Debrett'—has dropped the name of Elliot Roosevelt, F. D. R.'s son. The Register gives no reason. That is not unusual.

To the U. S., the Social Register's black cover is regarded as the black cap of social execution to those whose names do not appear within.

For many years women who have married outside the charmed circle have been excluded from the book. Even an Astor was not immune. The widow of Mr. Jon Jacob Astor, drowned in the Titanic, was cut out in 1934, when she married the Italian boxer, Cinzo Fiermonte.

The Duchess of Windsor was dropped from its usual place in the 1938 edition, and her name given instead in small type in list of 'Marriages of 1937.'

Henry Ford was once banned from the book. So was Gene Tunney, the boxer, and many film stars with big names have been consistently ignored.

A correspondent asks: If a dog is caught in a trap and you go to release it, it will welcome you. If a cat is caught it will spit and claw. Does this prove that dogs are more intelligent than cats?

According to 'New York Times' President Truman is now thinking not in terms of the Big Three, but of the Big Four Dozen.

A patent has just been granted to an American inventor of a comb which sprays hair tonic on the head as it combs.

At the great American football classic of the year, Army versus Navy (the Army won 32 to 13), President Truman studiously stayed neutral by sitting with the Army fans one half and with the Navy fans the other.

But daughter Margaret spoiled it all by yelling her head off for the Army no matter where she was sitting.

The taxation per head of population in the United Kingdom: In 1913-14 £3.11s. 4d. In 1944-45 £65.10s. 6d.

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SECRETS OF THE KREMLIN

By Lance Colam

(One Of The Few Englishmen Who Has Been Allowed To Tour It)

The Kremlin holds many secrets ancient as well as modern. Only the other day it was stated that Soviet historians were going to look for "lost" diaries and documents in the masses of stored papers hidden away there in vast underground chambers. It is expected that considerable fresh information on past Czars, including Peter the Great, will be unearthed.

CITY WITHIN CITY

The Kremlin is more than a fortress. It is a city in itself, and the heart of Russia's tragic history. It is so vast, and has so many rooms that it is quite easy to get lost there. In Moscow I was told that there is nothing above Moscow except the Kremlin; and that "there is nothing above the Kremlin except heaven."

The Russians still have a superstitious awe of this place, while the outside world might well describe it as being inscrutable. For it is here that the Soviet Congress meets, and where the leaders of the Soviet Union, including Stalin, work. Since the assassination in 1934 of Kirof, Stalin's chosen successor, the interior of the Kremlin has been inaccessible to all foreigners. Even few Russians, apart from those working there, have been inside. Very few know where Stalin works.

THE LONE RED STAR

On the occasion of my visit I entered the Kremlin from Red Square through the Gate of the Redeemer. This was once considered holy ground, for it was here that the Czar received the official sanction of the church, when the bells had announced that he had ascended the throne. Within the Kremlin's walls I found a city of cathedrals, palaces, official buildings—all contained by the great surrounding wall, which is sixty-five feet in height, is something over a mile in circumference, and has nineteen towers. At night a solitary Red Star shines from the highest point, and is visible throughout Moscow

The Gate of the Redeemer is the best known of the five entrance gates. It dates from 1491 and is so named from the fresco above its portal representing the Saviour. The tower above it was erected in 1625 by an Englishman. He placed in it a clock which strikes the hours. It was also made to play "God Save the Czar", and the carillon now plays rather haltingly the "Internationale", for apparently it was never properly re-chimed.

THE BELL TOWER OF IVAN

An open space faced me immediately on passing through the entrance-gate. On the right is the Convent of the Assumption, built in 1389. A little further on is the Bell Tower of Ivan, which rises in five stories to a height of more than three hundred feet. From its summit a marvellous view over the city is obtained. The chime of bells in this tower was formerly only heard at Eastern and when the Czar was in resident in the Kremlin.

The Great Kremlin Palace was the home of the Czars in Moscow. It was erected by Czar Nicholas I and is a vast building. To-day it houses thousands of Soviet officials. It is a building whose walls, if they could only talk, might reveal many dramatic and tragic stories. As my guide at the time remarked: "Many have entered, but not all come out again." She was referring, of course, to the old Imperial days, for to make such a remark about the present regime would be unthinkable.

At the foot of the Bell Tower is the celebrated great bell, known as Czar Kolokol. It is by far the biggest bell in the world, weighing two hundred tons, and measuring fifty-four feet in circumference at its base. The bell is cracked, however, from a fracture it received when a temporary shed covering it caught fire, and was extinguished by water being thrown on it.

To the east of the Great Palace is Cathedral Square. It is surrounded by churches and is the most picturesque part of the Kremlin. There is the Cathedral of the Annunciation, built in 1416. It has nine cupolas, and its pavement is of agate and jasper. In this church the marriages of the Czars were celebrated.

HOARY ARCHITECTURE

The largest church in the Kremlin is the Cathedral of the Assumption. It was erected in 1471, and was the coronation church of the Czars. It has many fine frescoes on its inner walls. It also contains the tomb of St. Jonah who swore to save the Kremlin from the Tartars. Napoleon, during his brief stay in Moscow, is alleged to have ordered the opening of this Saint's tomb, but was terror-stricken when St. Jonah sat up in his coffin and pointed an accusing finger at him.

The Cathedral of the Archangel Michael is a lovely building. It dates from 1505, and was built to celebrate the deliverance of Russia from famine. It became the burial place of the Czars and the more important royal princes. Ivan the Terrible is buried here along with the body of the son he murdered. But there are other royal murders also buried in this church. In Czarist days there was held annually a special service, when prayers were offered up for the repose of the souls of the dead Czars and princes. The clergy were all dressed in black, and the names of the imperial dead were recited, one by one, At the end of the service the Metropolitan was lifted up to kiss the tombs of two of the princes who had been canonized.

TREASURE HOUSE FOR JEWELS

At the time of my visit I was able to visit the Orujeynaya Palace and see the wonderful art-collections that it housed. They are comparable to any to be seen elsewhere in the world. In the Treasury I saw cabinet after cabinet filled with precious and costly gold and silver articles. Their value runs into millions of pounds, and many of the things have great historical interest.

For a whole afternoon I wandered about this magnificent city, every foot of its ground a part of history. It was once the holy of holies of Russia, for there the Little Father lived. To-day it is also the holy of holies, for here is the heart and the brain of the Soviet Union. The answer to many momentous questions affecting the peace and happiness of humanity will be found within its walls. At night the Kremlin's walls are flooded with light, so that sentries could spot any inquisitive prowler. Here and there lights are dimly visible from some of its thousands of office windows. But no ray of light is allowed to illuminate the many dark secrets of the inscrutable Kremlin itself.

Kremlin: the city within city was once the holy of holies of Russia, for there the Little Father lived. To-day it is also the holy of holies, for here is the heart and the brain of the Soviet Union.

Overwhelming Opinion Against Caste

DEMAND FOR LEGISLATION TO ABOLISH IT

What "Chronicle" Poll Shows

SHOULD CASTE CONTINUE TO EXIST?

It is gratifying to record that the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll VII on the question "Should Caste Continue to Exist?" has provoked more than the usual number of replies; and, what is more gratifying still, the replies are from all over India—Calcutta Madras, Karachi, Lahore etc., as well as Bombay.

On the main question whether the caste system should be continued, the opinion is almost unanimously against its continuance only about 3 per cent voting for continuance. To the second part of the question whether the social caste system should be replaced by economic class system, the opinion is almost evenly divided. 43 per cent are in favour of such a substitution, 49 per cent are against, and the rest—9 per cent—are indifferent.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

On the next question, regarding abolition of caste system by means of legislation, about 75 per cent are in favour of such a step, 22 per cent against it, and about 3 per cent indifferent. A slight majority, 55 per cent, are further of the opinion that radical reconstruction of the caste system and removal of its rigidity should be carried out, while 26 per cent are against that course, and the rest, 19 per cent are indifferent.

As regards the transformation of the caste into a compulsory co-operative society, only about 53 per cent believe this to be possible, 33 per cent do not, and 14 per cent are indifferent.

NO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

The opinion is almost unanimously held that caste should have no recognition officially in the economic or political life of the country, 97 per cent being of its opinion, and only 3 per cent against it.

Coming now to the question of Untouchability, 77 per cent of those replying feel that legislation is necessary to abolish this evil, while the remaining 23 per cent do not think so; they also feel that such legislation, even if enacted, will not serve its purpose

86 per cent of the replies are against maintaining exclusiveness in matters of food, 7 per cent in favour, and 7 per cent indifferent. Coming to the more important question of marriage, a slightly lesser number 78 per cent are against maintaining exclusiveness based on caste in matters of marriage, 16 per cent are in favour and 6 per cent are indifferent.

On the whole it seems modern Indian intelligentsia is against caste in all its forms, consequences or implications.

Unmarried Mothers

LONDON, (By Mail).

Appeals by a dozen eminent men and women were made to the people of Britain to adopt a more generous and Christian attitude towards unmarried mothers and their children.

Public officials from all over the country attended a conference called by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, at Queen Mary Hall, W.C.1. Dr. Dorothy Taylor, deputising for the Minister of Health, pointed out that in the Public Health services no distinction of any kind was made against unmarried mothers or their children.

"If the ordinary people were properly informed about this problem," said Dr. John Fenton, Eastbourne's Medical Officer of Health, "I am convinced they would want to give every possible help to the mother to regain her place in the community, and to the child to overcome the handicap with which it enters life through no fault of its own."

Lt-Col Dr. Albertine Winner, R.A.M.C., secretary of the Highbury Hospital, suggested that the Minister should

(1) Make a national survey of the problem and create a general over-all scheme. and

(2) Incorporate the unmarried mother and her child as an integral part of all the new maternity and child welfare services.

New hostels based on modern ideas which receive unmarried mothers and children direct from hospital and give comfort, freedom, instruction and every opportunity for the mother to keep the child permanently were described at the conference.

There were only seven Ministry hostels of this type in the country opened or under active consideration at the end of 1944. Each would take about 17 mothers—only 120 all told out of a present total of 43,000.

BRITAIN'S MORAL PROBLEMS

The Doctor And The Patient

LONDON, (By Mail).

Whether a woman with whom a doctor committed misconduct should be regarded as his patient or as the woman he loved was debated before the General Council of the British Medical Association.

The doctor, Charles Gibson Auld, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, appearing in the uniform of a RAMC captain, was found not guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect" towards Mrs. Mabel Blakeway Adie. He was cited as correspondent when Mrs. Adie was divorced last March.

It was stated that Mrs. Adie, who has since changed her name by deed poll to Auld, was a voluntary worker in Bromsgrove Cottage Hospital, where Dr. Auld was honorary Medical Officer.

Intimacy took place first in August, 1942. In May, 1943, Dr. Auld, at Mrs. Adie's request, performed an operation on her in the hospital

For this operation Mrs. Adie's husband sent Mr. Auld a box of cigars.

In February, 1944, at Mr. Adie's request, Dr. Auld and Mrs. Adie undertook not to communicate with each other for six months

When Dr. Auld was drafted to India, where he lost a leg in action, he broke his undertaking by three weeks, contacting Mrs. Adie shortly before he sailed

Mr. Adie complained to the British Medical Association of the doctor's conduct.

But the council found that a case had not been made out.

The Indian 'Mutiny' Of 1857

(Continued from Page 3)

annoying uncertainty about land: Government officers often annulled private transfers—whatever the mode of conveyance and interfered with even the decisions of the Courts. The Raja of Manipuri, for instance, was deprived of 116 out of the 158 villages in his estate. Another Raja in the same province (N. W. P.—now the U. P.) had his Taluka curtailed by the severance of 138 out of the 216 villages that it contained; and in view of the prospect of gaining more, the Collector was ordered by the Sudder Board not to carry the decree passed in his favour into effect.

The refusal of adoption was extended to landlords and many estates were declared escheat. As promogeniture was disapproved, landed property got equally divided among the heirs, with the result that men of substance were slowly reduced to the dead level of general poverty. The process was accelerated by a system of taxation that treated the taxpayer as an apple in a cider-press. In the district of Panipat 136 horsemen were retained for the collection of revenue, while twenty-two were considered sufficient for the duties of police!

In the North Western Provinces, owing to the harsh provisions of the settlement the rent roll was divided into three parts: 66.2/3 per cent was for the Government, 18 per cent for the taluqdars by way of compensation and 15.1/3 per cent for the recognised proprietor as profit. Land had passed into the hands of the hard-dealing moneylenders. How hated they were is seen from the fact that with the Rebellion (1857) "the whole of these moneylenders, traders and people who came into possession under mortgages and sales have been ousted, and more than one of them murdered."

The loss had been heaviest in the case of the Taluqdars of Oudh. Out of the 23,543 villages included in their estates at the time of the annexation of the Kingdom, 13,640 paying a revenue of Rs. 35,06,519, were settled with persons other than Taluqdars. As Sir Henry Lawrence wrote to Lord Canning, the Taluqdars had lost half their villages—some had lost their all. Nor did he find that the peasantry had benefited. Heavy assessments and increased duties, had driven them frantic. When the Mutiny broke out Sir Henry is reported to have remarked "It was the John Lawrences, the Thomasons, the Edmonstones who brought India to this."

CURRENCY POLICY

Thanks to confusion in land tenures and the stagnation of justice it was difficult for a person connected with land to raise loans even at thirty or forty per cent. The Governments' currency policy added to the general embarrassment. As Prof. Thomas has shown India suffered from a long-drawn-out depression marked by a decline o the price-level between 1825 and 1854. This was due to currency shortage and the increased demand for money occasioned by the change-over-from a natural to an exchange economy. (Economic History Review, 1936). With the failure of the production of silver to keep pace with the needs of the world (1850), India, placed by the Act of 1835 on an exclusively silver basis, faced growing difficulties. It was natural that the people should say: "Company ke amal men rozgar nahin."

The economic impact of British rule on the life of the Indian people was deep and far-reaching. Its ruthless tramp brought great missery The Adibasis provide an interesting case-study. The prowling tentacles of the British caught them in their inclement hills and they suffered invasion and subjugation for the first time in their history, stretching back into the misty past. Their traditional rights were ignored and under the inexorable working of the new courts of law, rights of law, rents and service were arrogated to themselves by wily men of "advanced" castes. The Adibasis fought bravely to preserve their freedom and economic rights. As early as 1789 the people of Tamar broke out in rebellion and their resistance continued for many years. It burst into flames periodically as in 1794, 1811, 1817, 1820 and 1832. The minutes of Mr. Blunt a member of the Governor-General's Council, show that the last two insurrections were primarily due to the illegal deprivation of their rights inland that has, Mundas and Oraons had suffered. They were, however, beaten in to subjugation and serfdom. (cf: Sarat Chandra Roy: The Mundas).

The Sonthals had shared the fate of other Adibasis. In 1854 there occurred changes that lifted a while the clouds of depression and restored to them hope and courage. A railway line skirted Sonthal country for 300 miles and they were employed in its construction in large numbers. Every man, woman and child could get work, the bonds of slavery to their parvenu landlords were loosened. 1855 was a good year—a rich harvest, high prices, general prosperity—and the Sonthals struck for freedom. 30,000 of them armed with their bows and arrows and spears organized a march on Calcutta. Their wrath was visited on the exploiters who had come in the wake of British rule. With the Zamindar of Narayanpur, for instance, there were many old scores to settle. The Sonthals cut off his legs and knees crying '4 annas,' and the things with cries of '8 annas', then his arms they cut off from '12 annas', and finally his head for 'payment in full.' The Government drowned the rebellion in blood as ten thousand Sonthals lay dead. The spark of freedom that had burst awhile into flame was extinguished.

SOCIAL ASPECT

While economic changes coming in rapid succession destroyed the even tenor of Indian life, the social aspect of British rule, particularly under Dalhousie, was no less disturbing. His annexations seven in eight years—further limited the rapidly narrowing field in which Indians could exercise their political and administrative talent. In the pacification of the conquered territories and in the land settlement carried out in the annexed principalities, men of influence and substance were virtually penalised. His laws broke the tacit understanding between the rulers and ruled. Acts 21 Geo III, c 70 (1781) and 37 Geo III, c 142 (1797) had laid down that the laws would be such as to "accommodate the religion and manners of the natives." To many Indians the social legislation of Dalhousie appeared to violate not only the spirit but the letter of the Acts. "It must be admitted", wrote Sir William Lee-Warner, "that even the most ignorant and apathetic Hindu was brought into more conscious touch with the spirit of the West during the eight years preceding 1857 than at any other period in the history of India." (W. Lee-Warner: Life of Marquis Dalhousie.)

The Hindu was perturbed not just by the use of the State for social reform but by the implications of "the spirit of the West" as they were unfolding themselves. Mr. Mangles, the Chairman of the Directors of the East India Company, said in House of Commons:—"Providence has entrusted the extensive empire of Hindustan to England in order that the banner of Christ should wave triumphant from one end of India to the other. Everyone must exert all his strength that there may be no dilatoriness on any account in continuing in the country the grand work of making all Indians Christians."

The rearing up of orphans in the embrace of the Christian faith in 1837, the year of the great drought, "was looked upon throughout the North Western Provinces as an example of the schemes of the Government." (Syed Ahmed Khan). In 1856, the missionaries published a manifesto in India proclaiming that the railways and steamships, by facilitating the material union of all races of men, were to be the indirect instrument for accomplishing their spiritual union under one faith.

SEDITIOUS PROPAGANDA

Whatever be the reaction of the apathetic Hindu, the virile Mussalman was deeply excited. Syed Ahmed's movement did not lose strength through his demise. His apostolic successors, Inayat Ali and Wilayat Ali, continued his great work. In 1847 they were externed from the Punjab and were ordered to stay in Patna, where security was taken from them for good conduct. In 1850 they were, however, found "preaching sedition in the Rajashahi district of Lower Bengal, and were twice turned out of the District." Next year they were again found "disseminating treason on the Punjab frontier." In 1852 the Magistrate of Patna reported "The rebel sect is on the increase in the City; sedition is openly preached by the principal inhabitants of this capital of a British province. The police have leagued themselves with the fanatics, and one of their leaders, Maulvi Ahmed-Ulla, assembled 700 men in his house, and declared his resolve to resist any further investigation of the Magistrate by force of Arms." (W. W. Hunter. Indian Mussulmans, 22-3). From another great preacher and organiser of genius, Maulvi Ahmed Shah of Fyzabad, was evoking waves of enthusiasm, like the full moon stirring the sea, through his speaking tours through the N.W.P., Oudh and Rohilkhand. The Muslims were stored with a strength, like the unshed rain in dark clouds, and they awaited an opportunity to burst on the land.

COMPLETE HUMILIATION

Besides religion, there were many things that baffled and irritated the people. The Courts of law, for instance, sought to reduce all classes to a dead level. The British prided themselves on introducing civil equality. But the Indians noticed that it was never applied to Europeans—they formed a separate super-Brahmin caste. The caste spirit permeated the whole administration. When flogging for civil offences was abolished (Reg. II, 1834) periods of imprisonment were substituted as follows: For the 30 stripes that might be inflicted by the order of a Sessions Judge—two years. For the 30 stripes that might be inflicted by the order of a Magistrate—one year. For the 30 stripes that might be inflicted by the order of an assistant—one month. Such anomalies infuriated the people.

India was caught in the maelstrom of modernity. But it was not the usual ludicrous contrast between old bottles and new wine. The old bottles contained some precious liqueur, while the new wine contained not a little vinegar. It was no simple contest between modernity and tradition—that constant quarrel, as a Spanish proverb says, between beauty and chastity—but a confused struggle in which a proud people felt that they were being humiliated and depressed. A rebel proclamation asserted that it was a matter of common knowledge that four things were dear to every man beyond all else, his religion and caste, his honour, his life and those of his kinsmen, and his property. The British were opposed to all four. The people had arms. It was estimated that every third man was in possession of warlike weapons. "Within the last two months", wrote Alexander Duff in 1857, "tens of thousands of muskets and other arms have been sold to Mohammedans and other natives." (A. Duff The Indian Rebellion, 73). The bolder spirits determined to make an appeal to arms to regain the four freedoms adumbrated in the rebel proclamation.

(Copyright).

RIVET GUN FOR NERVES

NEW TREATMENT FOR PARALYSIS VICTIMS: The patient is placed under anaesthesia and the rivet gun is applied to the affected muscles, kneading them vigorously. The blunt end of the rivet gun pinches the still-healthy nerve fibres, without severing them, at a point where they enter the muscle. This causes a branching of new nerve fibres, similar to the branching that occurs when a tree pruned, and gradually the withered muscles regain lost power. Improvement in muscle use has been noted in 800 cases in which it had been used. Before the development of the kneading treatment nerve interruption was achieved surgically. The rivet gun technique is more efficient and patients need to be hospitalized for only two days.

WHAT IS AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY?

By Louis Fischer

What is the Foreign policy of the United States?—Or rather, has the Truman Administration any foreign policy at all?

This question is discussed in this exclusive article by Mr. Louis Fischer. He says that the question of "intervention with a yes or no" must be squarely faced now by America. Though it is not an easy question, the answer will shape the future of the world.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (By Cable): When a critic wishes to use his sharpest arrow he says, that the "Truman Administration has no foreign policy." Usually, this means that the critic has not been able to discover America's new foreign policy.

V-J Day altered many American commitments, responsibilities and needs in world affairs It created new opportunities. Washington began to grope for a post-war strategy in international politics.

The most important factor President Truman and Secretary of State, James Byrnes must consider is Russia. America's foreign policy revolves around America's relation to the Soviet Union. This being the case, the White House and the State Department will be cautious in their acts and pronouncements. Dealings with Russia are as delicate as they are crucial. If Byrnes decided that he must try with all his might to halt and obstruct the Russian expansion and unilateralism, he cannot be expected to yell it from house-tops. He will be silent and equivocal, especially since he does not yet know how effective the policy of blocking Stalin will be or how soon he may decide to modify it.

Formulative Stage

America's policy towards Russia is still in the formulative stage and its further crystallization depends on her relations with England and on events in Asia as well as Europe

Meanwhile, the Truman Administration has made it most clear that it intends to develop considerable activity in foreign affairs Those newspaper columnists, who say that Moscow wanted the United Nations Organization located in the United States so as to prevent the return of American isolationism, apparently do not read newspapers. The line of policy adopted by President Truman and Secretary of State, James Byrnes, is diametrically opposed to isolation It looks more like intervention.

President Truman's December 15th statement regarding China practically said so in so many words that if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek expanded his government to admit more than one party and if the Communists disbanded their armies and submitted to the Central Government America would give China credits and other forms of economic assistance. This amounts to direct American interference in Chinese affairs. Many Chinese welcome it China may benefit from it. But it certainly is not "Hands-off" policy.

On December 19th the State Department published a declaration strongly urging the Netherlands authorities in Indonesia to reopen negotiations with the Indonesian champions of independence with a view to obtaining a "peaceful settlement" based on a "realistic, broadminded and cooperative approach."

Straws In The Wind

The same day Dean Acheson, the Acting Secretary of State during James Byrnes' absence Moscow, told the British Government to sign no agreement with Siam until Great Britain consulted the United States about the series of reparations demands London was making on the Thai Government

The same day information was divulged in Washington that the State Department had sent a note to the Government of the backward Latin American Republic of Paraguay protesting against the publication and dissemination of a book entitled "The Armed Forces and National Problems', written by Colonel Bernardo Aranda, Chief of the Army General Staff of Paraguay, which purportedly advocate Nazi doctrines and therefore conflicts with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Act of Chapultepec signed by both the United States and Paraguay.

In early December the Government of Uruguay proposed a method whereby the nations of America could intervene against Fascism in Argentina This demarche was universally regarded as inspired by Washington. It met with opposition from several Latin American countries and some American experts on Latin America.

All this demonstrates that the United States is feeling its way slowly and deliberately towards a technique whereby it can influence the developments in other continents and other countries Truman asserted that he would prefer to leave the adjustment of peace problems to the U.N.O rather than to the Big Three.

A Crucial Question

This announcement on the eve of the Moscow conference signifies, I take it, that if the Soviets for long persist in the policy they have unfolded at the unsuccessful London meeting in September, the United States would depend on the U.N.O. or on itself to solve many problems that beset the planet.

That the entire issue of intervention or non-intervention very much agitates American official circles was revealed in a speech delivered in New York by Spruile Braden, Assistant Secretary of State and recently the American Ambassador in Argentina. Braden said: "To my mind the conclusion is inescapable that if a nation has great power, as we have in abundance, it cannot shun the obligation to exercise a commensurate leadership. The leadership exercised positively by us on behalf of human rights is the obligation we must accept."

But who will decide whether the leadership (which might be translated into intervention) is being exercised positively on behalf of human rights or positively on behalf of American imperialism?

Braden knows this is the real point for he says "in respect particularly of the policy of non-intervention, we are and we must be especially sensitive. For no one will particularly fear intervention of the small and the weak but the very fact of great size and strength arouses fear of what would happen should we be tempted to resort to intervention."

Risks Of Intervention

So, the United States Government is aware of the risks of intervention. Yet it seems that intervention may be desirable both in the interests of America and peace and world economic stability.

The functioning of an effective world organization would banish this dilemma and assume the task of intervention to safeguard small nations and big colonies against injustice, oppression and conquest But we have no such organization and are not likely to have it in the next year or two, to say the least.

The question of "intervention with a yes or no", therefore, must be squarely faced by the Truman administration. It is not an easy decision. Non-intervention might mean abdicating power and opportunities to other rival powers or encouraging chaos in some regions of the world.

Certain groups in the United States are perhaps urging non-intervention ("bring Yanks home") for these very reasons. Yet intervention is the high-road to imperialism.

The decision at this moment appears to be weighted in the direction of interventionism. Everybody is doing it—everybody who has strength.

The decision will shape the future of Russo-American relations.

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OIL WORKERS MARCH TO CORPORATION HALL

New Turn In Strike Situation: Police Resort To Lathi Charges And Use Of Tear Gas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sequel to the development of strikers trouble in Burmah-Shell Company Limited at Sewri this morning the Police had to resort to a lathi charge and the use of the tear gas. About 250 workers were affected by the gas and had to be removed to the K. E. M. hospital in an unconscious condition. Those injured in the lathi-charge were also treated in the hospital.

Enquiries by our representative reveal that about 600 employees of the Company who are on strike for the last 38 days stormed the office of the company following a notice put up by the management urging the employees to receive their wages and provident fund. The strikers took this notice as their virtual dismissal from the service, and resorted to violence pelting stones at whomsoevea passed their way.

The Police intervened, and finding the situation getting out of control made use of the tear gas and quelled the disorder. Six persons were arrested in this connection. Some officers of the Burmah-Shell were also injured.

Earlier a lorry carrying several clerks of the Company to their office was stopped and attacked by the strikers. The Police rescued the clerks. A mild lathi-charge was then made, and order was restored.

MARCH TO CORPORATION HALL

The situation further developed in the afternoon when the strikers took out a procession. They marched all the way from the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, to the Corporation Hall, where they wanted to draw the attention of the Mayor to the unprovoked lathi-charge and the use of tear gas made on them. At Palton Road, however, their progress was arrested and they were dispersed by the police with a lathi-charge. The strikers, however, remained peaceful, and firm in their purpose; they reformed the procession and reached the Corporation Hall.

MAYOR RECEIVES STRIKERS

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala along with Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy and Mr. Athavale discussed the situation with Dr. J. A. D'Souza, the Mayor. The latter contacted Sir Charles Bristow, Adviser to the Governor, and acquainted him with the situation

Later the Mayor issued the following statement:—"I am much perturbed at the news regarding the situation in respect of the strike of the workers of the oil companies. The very fact that over two hundred persons have been injured is indeed alarming. I am doing my best to bring about amicable settlement of the dispute. For this purpose I am trying to bring together the representatives of the workers and of the companies concered. I am also inviting the good offices of the Government to terminate the deadlock. In the meantime we only hope and pray for an early and harmonious settlement.

The Mayor then addressed the workers in the Maidan outside, and advised them to remain peaceful.

The six arrested persons were released in the afternoon. The situation now is peaceful.

"Foreign Troops Must Quit Arab Lands"

Azzam Bey Declares No Holding Of Strategic Position By Foreigners

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The Secretary General of the Arab League M. Rahman Azzam Bey declared here this evening that the Arab League demands evacuation of foreign troops from all Arab lands including French North Africa.

M. Azzam added: "Let the world understand that we will never recognise the holding of any so-called strategic position by a foreign power in Arab lands."

"HIS MAJESTY" THE NIZAM?

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 4 (A. P. I.): Welcoming the bestowal of the Royal Victorian Chain on H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar as "proof of friendship between Great Britain and His Exalted Highness" the local press expresses the hope that Great Britain would declare Hyderabad an independent state and confer the title of "His Majesty" on H.E.H the Nizam in view of his services during the last two wars.

Jinnah Meets Viceroy

NEW DELHI Jan 5. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League met the Viceroy today. The talks lasted for about 70 minutes.

LOVJI CAMA FESTIVAL

The Ldvji Cama Festival of Drama will open at St. Xavier's College Hall on the 8th.

Out of the 7 days the first day is allotted to English; 9th and the 10th to Gujarati; the 11th and the 12th to Marathi; the 13th Sunday is an off day, and 14th and the 15th are reserved for Hindustani. Thereafter on the 16th and the 17th prizes will be distributed to the winning terms and a Presidential Address given, but the most interesting part of the function will be a critical analysis of each production done by the Judges of each separate language group These functions are designed not merely to give the competitors a rough adea of their merits and demerits but also for educating the public and drawing their interests in the problems of the Theatre.

The Committee has been extremely fortunate in securing three of the finest people available Mrs. Hilda Flanders, an old and experienced actress and teacher of elocution; Mrs. Choksey, an extremely capable critic; and Capt. Anderson of the ENSA.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Dr. Has Max, Counsel for Jew-baiter Julius Streicher, has not appeared in court since the Nuremberg trial was resumed on Wednesday after the Christmas recess, the American News Service in Germany reported today.

His entire wardrobe has been stolen from his flat.

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Netaji's Last Message

Fighting For Motherland's Freedom Till Last Breath

CAPT. SEHGAL DISCLOSES SUBHAS' LAST WORDS

SHAH NAWAZ SAYS HE AND OTHERS RELEASED WILL FIGHT NON-VIOLENTLY FOR COUNTRY TILL GOAL IS REACHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JAN. 5: THE PUNJAB C.I.D. PEOPLE ARE ACTIVE SINCE SJT. SARAT BOSE'S ARRIVAL IN LAHORE. SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHER'S RESIDENCE WHERE SARAT BABU IS STAYING IS BEING CLOSELY WATCHED BY ABOUT TWO INSPECTORS OF A SENIOR GRADE. THREE SUB-INSPECTORS AND ABOUT A DOZEN C.I.D. CONSTABLES AND MEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES. EVERYONE WHO ENTERS THE HOUSE AND COMES OUT AFTER SEEING SARAT BABU IS KEENLY WATCHED YESTERDAY NIGHT WHEN SARAT BABU WENT TO LYALLPUR AND OTHER PLACES ON THE ELECTION TOUR HE WAS FOLLOWED BY THE PUNJAB C.I.D. IN CAR AND THEY SHADOWED HIM DURING HIS ELECTION TOUR. THESE C.I.D. MEN ALSO WERE BUSY WATCHING THE GATES OF SARDAR SARDULSINGH CAVEESHER'S RESIDENCE.

It seems that since Gandhiji's statement that he did not believe Netaji was dead, the presumption of the Punjab C.I.D. seem to be that he (Netaji) might be somewhere in India, and that Gandhiji and other prominent leaders must be knowing about his whereabouts.

SEHGAL TO MARRY SOON

A charming graduate girl (aged 18) daughter of a millowner of Jullundur, who was engaged with Capt Prem Sehgal, one of the three main accused, who arrived in Lahore today after acquittal, took a vow not to marry anyone else except Capt Sehgal This girl was engaged to Capt. Seghal sometime before he was sent to Singapore, and there became one of the prominent founders of the Indian National Army, under Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership. This girl arrived yesterday along with her parents in time to accord reception to her prospective husband. They will shortly be married.

NETAJI'S LAST MESSAGE

GIVING THE LAST MESSAGE OF NETAJI CAPT. SHAH NAWAZ SAID THAT WHEN NETAJI WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED DUE TO THE AEROPLANE ACCIDENT HE ASKED COL. HABIBUR REHMAN WHO WAS ALSO INJURED ALONG WITH HIM TO CONVEY HIS LAST MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN THUS: LET THE PEOPLE OF MY COUNTRY KNOW THAT I HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF MOTHERLAND TILL THE LAST BREATH."

The huge crowd, after hearing the message, raised slogans: 'Netaji Zindabad'; 'Azad Hind Fauj Zindabad'; Capts. Shah Nawaz and Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon Zindabad'.

Speaking on behalf of the Indian National Army Capt. Shah Nawaz said that they and all those men who have been released will fight for India non-violently till the goal is reached.

Capt. Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon, who also spoke, thanked the people for having accorded a grand reception which was not because they had come back alive, but for Netaji's love. All this reception was in his honour of the people who had lost their lives in fighting for India's freedom under Netaji's command.

TO VISIT CALCUTTA ON JAN. 23

The three young I.N.A. Officers (Shah Nawaz, Sehgal and Dhillon) will visit Calcutta on 23rd January on the occasion of birthday celebrations there. Invitations have been extended to them through Sarat Bose by Amichander, telegraphically.

SARAT BOSE MEETS THEM

I.N.A. Men Greeted With Tears

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Jan. 5

Mr. Sarat Bose who went to the railway station to see off the three I.N.A. Officers could not meet them because the rush was so great that the organisor decided to detrain at Mughalpara. From there they were brought in car to the waiting crowd, but here also Sarat Babu could not succeed in meeting the brave I.N.A. Officers.

From there Mr. Sarat Bose proceeded to the bungalow of Rai Bahadur Badridass where these youngmen are staying. Here, on reaching, touching scenes were witnessed when Mr. Sarat Bose embraced all these three I.N.A. Officers separately. With tears in their eyes they wept bitterly and then after staying with them for half an hour Mr. Bose left them free to meet their own relatives.

Karachi Mayor's Congratulations

KARACHI, Jan. 5, (API): Mr. M. Misquita, Mayor of Karachi, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the three INA officers, felicitating them on their release and praying to God for their long life in the service of the motherland.

Will MacArthur Resign?

LONDON, Jan. 5. (U.P.I.): Divergence between General MacArthur and the Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, on the issue of giving the Soviet Union a voice on the Control Commission for Japan are fast coming to head according to the latest despatches reaching London from Washington.

In this connection Congressional circles in close touch with the General forecast that if Mr. Byrnes persists in carrying out the Moscow agreement regarding Japan, General MacArthur may resign.

THEY WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Rousing Reception To Released I.N.A. Officers: Young Girl Cuts Her Finger To Apply "Tilak" On Their Foreheads

LAHORE, Jan. 5 (API). A huge crowd of hundred thousand people representing various walks of life—politicians, High Court Judges, lawyers, students, clerks, traders, and workers—accorded a splendid reception to Messrs. Shah Nawaz, Sehgal and Dhillon, the three I.N.A. Officers, on arrival in Lahore to-day. All approaches to the railway station were thronged by the seething mass of humanity. Every point of vantage, including trees, roofs of the station portico, adjoining buildings and bridges, was occupied by the crowd anxious to have a glimpse of the released I.N.A. Officers.

The Frontier Mail, which was running three and a half hours behind schedule, was specially halted at Mughalpura, a suburban station, to allow the three Officers to get down there. This last-minute arrangement was made by the railway authorities to avoid any untoward incident at the main station. Maulana Daood Ghaznavi, President of the Punjab Congress Committee, and a few others proceeded to the Mughalpura railway station in car. Among others present at Mughalpura were Mr. Justice Achhru Ram, father of Sehgal, and relatives of Shah Nawaz and Dhillon.

From Mughalpura they were brought in car to the main station where a formal reception was accorded to them.

"TILAK" WITH BLOOD

Deafening shouts of "Jai Hind" and "Azad Hind Fauj Zindabad" greeted the three Officers when their car entered the main station compound. Crackers were exploded and the Khaksar volunteers gave the salute. Then happened an interesting incident. A young girl milling her way through the crowds went up the roof of a lorry where Shah Nawaz, Sehgal and Dhillon had been removed from their car, gave a cut to her finger and with her blood applied "TILAK" on the

(Continued on Page 16.)

Mahatma Explains 18-Point Programme For Workers

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): The 18 point programme, which Gandhiji explained at to-day's workers' conference, is explained in his pamphlet "Constructive Programme—its meaning and place", just published. In the forward to the pamphlet, dated Poona September 11, 1945, which Gandhiji describes as a thoroughly revised edition of the "Constructive Programme" which he wrote in 1941, Mahatmaji discloses his views on the "Constructive Programme" and "Complete Independence".

"CEASE FIRE" PROPOSALS

Cessation Of Hostilities In Chungking

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (Reuter):—After weeks of negotiations Central Government and Communist representatives to-day agreed on the "Cease Fire" proposals, cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

An hour after they went into conference to-night Kuomintang and Communist negotiators announced that both sides had reached an agreement on "procedures for cessation of hostilities and restoration of communications."

An official statement added "In accordance with the procedures agreed upon, they have nominated Mr. Chang Chung, Governor of Szechwan Province, for the Government, and General Chou En Lai for the Communist Party to confer immediately with each other on the carrying out of the procedures."

Governor Chang Chung is a former Chinese foreign minister.

General Chou En Lai has been the chief Communist representative in Chungking throughout the recent weeks of negotiations.

JAWAHAR RAISES FURORE IN AMERICA

Reaction To Statement That United States Is Underwriting Br. Empire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has thrown a stone into the pool of American opinion that has produced waves of remarkably divergent reactions, cables Stanley Burch, Reuter's correspondent.

The clash of opinions on the whole question of "Empire" has been intensified by Pandit Nehru's forthright declaration at the All India States Peoples Conference that "the United States are underwriting the British Empire" and that from the resultant Asian revolt would develop a third world war.

Authoritative American observers in conversation with me made it clear that this new switch in the line of controversy had served to dispel their previous hope that the Congress Party's present attitude encouraged the belief that considerable advance towards settlement of India's problems may be achieved this year.

American observers said that they saw no justification for Pandit Nehru's interpretations that the United States desire to see a strong Britain in the world picture.

One said: 'There is no doubt that the great majority of the American people favour helping Britain, though there are many opinions on the extent to which help should be given. But this can hardly be visualised, as a desire to underwrite the British Empire for reasons that Pandit Nehru set forth."

AMMUNITION TO OPPOSITION

Political experts credited the speech with importance as a "source of ammunition for congressional opposition to the British Loan."

One of the Senate's most outspoken nationalists, Republican Whip, Mr. Kenneth Wherry, who has consistently urged that General Douglas MacArthur be given a free rein in Japan said that India could hardly expect adherence to the Potsdam Declaration on colonial peoples, when, as he claimed, the decisions reached there on Japan were now set aside.

Internationalist Congress view, on the other hand, was brought into sharp focus by Pandit Nehru's statement.

Democratic Representative. Helen Douglas,—representative of the Internationalist wing,—said: "There is no sense in berating the British or Americans for uncertainty on India's future."

Calling for a United Nations Organisation, strong enough to assure economic welfare of colonial powers she described the unrest in India, Indonesia and Indo-China as one of world's growing pains. "If we don't achieve by international agreement a mutually beneficial solution to erase the causes of unrest, there is no hope for the world."

Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, stated in New York in an interview: 'It is not difficult to understand why Pandit Nehru has made this forthright attack on the United States or why the people of India are getting more and more disappointed in the United States.

People of the world expect the United States to live up to the principles enunciated in the America Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. But unfortunately the United States has not been able to live up to these lofty ideals.

"Attempt At 'Smearing' Of Reuter's"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuter):—The General Manager of Reuter's, Mr. Christopher Chancellor, to-night, challenged in a 3,000 word statement, addressed to the United States State Department, what he deplored as attempts by American officials to "smear" Reuter's as a British Propaganda Organisation.

The statement was issued by the Department at Mr. Chancellor's request following the appearance of a booklet prepared for publication by the State Department on "Post-War International Information Programme of the United States."

The booklet, written by Dr. Arthur W. MacMahon, State Department special consultant, was distributed in advance for release, last Saturday, but the release was postponed at the last hour for a week as the result of a strong written protest lodged by Mr. Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's chief correspondent in Washington on Mr. Chancellor's instructions.

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For Sale Three Automatic Wire Straightening and Cutting Machines suitable for working coils of wire of all gauges into straight lengths 6" to 36". For inspection or further particulars apply Morgan Milton Ltd., 43, Park Mansions, Calcutta. (502)

Upto date II grade Independent Lathe Chucks (Manufactured by us) passed by Inspection dept. of Government are for sale size 6" to 20". Apply Messrs. Shadi Engineering Works. G. T. Road, Batala. 6091

WANTED

Wanted help for subscribing newspapers for libraries for children in villages. Write to Gordhandatt Library, P.B. No. 978, Bombay 1. (482)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Ideal Opportunity For Industrialists. A complete Biscuit-Factory for mass production, near Lahore, extensive land, commodious building, near Railway Station, and for other investments. Contact immediately with sole brokers, Universal Property Dealers, Gita Bhawan, Nisbet Road. Lahore Phone 2404. 6062

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT

MORGAN MILTON LTD., 43, Park Mansions, Calcutta, have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed by Messrs. Garrard Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Swindon, the Sole Agents & Distributors in India of Garrard Products. Stocks of Record Changers, Electric Motor units and Spring Motors are 'en route' to India which will shortly be distributed to the Public through the Radio & Allied Traders.

E. R. CROWTHER.
Director,
MORGAN MILTON, LIMITED.
6080

Siam's Role In Relieving Asiatic Rice Shortage

Required To Provide 1,500,000 Tons As Reparations

LONDON, Jan. 5. (Reuter): Considering recent reports on the Asiatic rice situation, it would be surprising if Siam has an available surplus of 1,500,000 tons, to be shipped to India, Malaya, Hongkong, and the Dutch East Indies under the Anglo-Siamese Peace Treaty.

ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

Under the Treaty, Siam has to deliver a quantity of rice equivalent to her accumulated surplus up to a maximum of 1,500,000 tons. In addition, all rice surplus beyond Siam's own requirements during the next 21 months must be offered for purchase by an organisation to be formed by Britain.

Before the war, Siam was the world's third largest rice exporter with average annual exports of clean rice of 1,400,000 tons from an annual production of 3,100,000.

Under Japanese occupation, Siam exported some rice to Japan and Malaya, but production has declined considerably. The 1944-45 harvest (the main harvest period is December-January) was estimated at 20 per cent below normal, at about 2,500,000 tons cleaned rice, equalling 4,200,000 tons of paddy (rice in husk).

HARVEST BELOW NORMAL

It is presumed that the present harvest will also be below normal. The reparations figure of 1,500,000 tons evidently assumes that stocks have been accumulated from the last and previous wartime harvests.

The "Economist" says the best that can be hoped is that with some restriction on internal consumption, Siam's total 1946 exports may reach the peacetime level. Even if actual shipments reach four-fifths of the normal, they will considerably help relieve the Asiatic rice shortage.

Ceylon's Contribution To Malaya

COLOMBO, Jan. 2. (By Air Mail): Ceylon has contributed her mite towards the solution of the food crisis in Malaya.

It is learned that certain kinds of food supplies, chiefly stocks of Australian de-hydrated mutton, tinned foods and pulses, ample supplies of which have been in stock in the island, have been re-shipped from Colombo to Malaya at the request of the S. E. A. C.

Unique Honour For Indian Army Officers

ATHENS, Jan. 5: The Commanding Officer and medical officer of 1/9th Gurkha Rifles have been given the freedom of Kozani, a town in Western Macedonia, Greece. It is probably the first time an Indian has been so honoured, writes an Army Observer.

They are Lieut-Col. J. C. Hudson, M.C., and Capt. Mukerjee of Nayagaon, Lucknow, United Provinces

The freedom was given them by the Mayor of Kozani, in the presence of the Town Council and civic and military leaders of the district. In his speech the Mayor said, "Your names will long be associated with this small town, of which you are now citizens, and which is so far distant from your noble lands of Britain and India. You have rendered the town much service."

The battalion is part of 4th Indian Division which has been stationed in Greece for more than a year.

Srinivasa Sastri In Hospital

MADRAS, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, is lying in the General Hospital for treatment of heart complaint. His general condition is reported to be quite satisfactory. The doctors have advised him complete rest —both physical and mental

FRANCE AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, Jan. 4. (Reuter): The French reply to the Allied note on the Peace Treaty procedure was handed yesterday by the acting Foreign Minister M. Francisque Gay to the United States Ambassador.

The text of the note has not yet been published, but official circles indicated that the note expressed approval of the principle of the Peace Conference meeting in Paris but demands clarification before accepting the procedure outlined at Moscow.

Reichstag To Be Used Again

BERLIN, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): The old Reichstag building—burned in 1933 in order to give Hitler an excuse to begin his purge against Communists—will be used when the Germans are again allowed to have their own parliament, according to Prof. Scharoun, who is in charge of the rebuilding programme.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 82/10 and advanced to Rs. 83/2 while Forward Silver opened at Rs. 135/8 and hardened to Rs. 136.

Later on the market was steady and Forward Gold was done at Rs. 83/4 and Silver changed hands at Rs. 135/13. The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	83	7	0
Forward Gold	83	5	0
Sovereign	59	3	6
Ready Silver	135	15	0
Forward Silver	135	15	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 444 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 445 under scattered buying. The improvement induced long liquidation and the market reacted at Rs. 443/4.

There was further liquidation and March declined to Rs. 442/4 and steadied at Rs. 442/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	425	8	0
I.C.C. March	442	8	0
I.C.C. May	452	4	0
I.C.C. July	463	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Jan.	427/8	422/8	427/8
March	443/8	438	443/8
May	453	448	453
July	463/8	459	463/8

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 748 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Hata Ordinary 491, Tata Deferred 2757/8, Indian Iron 57/14, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 48/14, Bombay Dyeing 2255, Central India 452/8, Gokak 344/6, Kohinoor 612/8, Simplex 342/8, Andhra Valley 1847/8, Tata Hydro 218/2, Tata Power 1965, Associated Cement 252/8, Belapur 256/14, Bombay Burma (Old) 641/4.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

January	24.34—01
March	24.59—01
March highest (12.23 p.m.)	24.67+07
March lowest (10.10 a.m.)	24.58—02
May	24.52—02
July	24.34—04
October	23.63—05
December	23.54—05
January	23.50—05
Middling Spot	25.23—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	24.53—04
May	24.54—02
July	24.37—04
October	23.67—04
December	23.58—04
Middling Spot	24.35—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March	24.61
May	24.54
July	24.38

11th WEEK of GLORY

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HISTORICAL

EK-DIN-KA SULTAN

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Starring: **MEHTAB.**

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

NEW WEST END

TODAY 9-30 a. m. Performance No. 63

Prithvi Theatres' Stage Hit

DEEWAR

Rates as usual

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEXT SATURDAY

IT'S THRILLING —

RANJIT'S entertaining & enlightening Devotional

PRABHU-KA-GHAR

KHURSHID ★ TRILOKE KAPOOR
SULOCHANA CHATTERJI ★ BIPIN GUPTA

Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

❖ AJIT RELEASE ❖

.....AND NOW EVERYONE

WHO HAS SEEN IT SAYS, **"IT'S A HIT"**

RANJIT'S GRAND MUSICAL

CHAND CHAKORI

MUMTAZ SHANTI, SURENDRA
ASHRAF KHAN AND KESARI

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Sun. Matinee 1-15
Ad. Booking: 10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6

AJIT RELEASE

LEAGUERS AFRAID OF CRITICISM

Jawahar's Taunt After Pandemonium At Public Meeting

LARKANA, (Sind) Jan. 5, (API): Some Muslims created disturbances at a public meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Larkana today. In the course of his speech Pandit Nehru referred to the Muslim League as an organisation with a reactionary programme. This was a signal for trouble, and some Muslims who were in the audience shouted that they were not prepared to hear any criticism of the League. Pandemonium prevailed for a short time, but Congress volunteers restored order, and Pandit Nehru continued his speech.

Groups of Muslims then assembled at a distancee but they were dispersed by the police

"WANTED NO BLIND SHEEP"

Pandit Nehru, continuing his speech, said that this kind of interruption was typical of the Muslim League who were afraid of hearing the truth. Nobody wanted to force them act against their conviction. He for his part, wanted everyone in India to understand the problems facing them and come to independent decisions. He wanted no blind sheep. He asked why Muslim Leaguers were afraid of hearing criticism of the League policy That showed lack of faith in their policy. He added that the Muslim League had done nothing for freedom or for the poor masses and had no programme But the Congress had a programme which was partly contained in the election manifesto. Nobody, he said, was going to be afraid by such interruptions or the repetitions of the bogey of Pakistan.

JAWAHAR HIS OWN BODY-GUARD

The district Magistrate of Larkana visited Pandit Nehru after the meeting, and asked whether he wanted any guard and police arrangements along the Larkana-Ratodero road. Pandit Jawaharlal is said to have told him that he would protect himself and wanted no police arrangements.

Nation's Right To Win Freedom By Use Of Arms

Dharmadhikari Compliments Govt. For Sane Attitude Towards I.N.A. Men

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): "Although we are votaries of non-violence, we admit or concede that every slave nation which is longing for its liberation has a right to win its freedom even by use of arms or weapons", observed Acharya Dharmadhikari, well-known authority on Gandhian philosophy, addressing a public meeting here last evening to congratulate released I. N. A. men.

Acharya Dharmadhikari complimented Government for its sane attitude in remitting the sentences.

Later the local Congress Committee organised a torch light procession.

THAI ARMY OFFICERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): Twenty three officers of the Free Thai Army to-day arrived in New York with 3,400 American troops from the China-Burma-India Theatre aboard the U. S. Navy Transport General J. R. Brooke, after leaving Karachi on December 8, radios Arnold Brackman, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Indian Chemical Delegation Touring U.S.A.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (UPA): Dr. K. A. Hamied, President of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association and Leader of the Delegation of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers which is on a visit to the U. S., to-day told the 'United Press of America' that the holiday season, lull in business and travel jam prevented the Delegation from doing much work thus far, but they are starting a tour of Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh on Tuesday returning to New York on January 20. The visits will include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Eastman Kodak and Abbot Laboratories and the Monsanto Chemical and Mellon Institute.

So far the Indian Chemical Delegation has visited only Washington where Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai entertained the Delegation to lunch. The Delegation also gave a big dinner to the Indian Supply Mission. The chief guests included the Indian officials and many well-known American personalities. The Delegation was received very cordially everywhere.

NAMDAR FLASHES PAST THE POST IN THRILLING 2000 GUINEAS

Flying Home Pinned Down In Last Stride

By Our Racing Correspondent

THE 2,000 GUINEAS AND THE WESTERN INDIA CUP ATTRACTED LARGE CROWDS TO MAHALUXMI TODAY. FORM HORSES SCORED IN MOST EVENTS BUT AS A COUPLE OF FIRM FAVOURITES FAILED TO MATERIALISE, THE MAJORITY OF THE PUNTERS ENDED MODERATELY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the day's feature, the Indian 2,000 Guineas, the enthusiasts watched a thrilling finish. As twelve candidates declined at the course, nineteen were sent to the barrier. They were sent away to a fair start and Belamina who was early in the front cracked up soon after entering the straight. Flying Home was well placed through the journey and he slipped in the lead opposite the grand stands. Namdar and Goodwill were also noted putting good work while Priority and Rentenmark were badly pocketed. Flying Home appeared like scoring when about a couple of yards were left but Namdar on whom Davison rode a vigorous race, flashed like electricity and scored a sensational short-head 2,000 Guineas. Mr. Diamond's one time famous Goodwill was a close third while his better fancied racketmate Priority, who happened to be the rage in the race was a good fourth. The first four in the frame were colts while only three fillies contested.

Mrs. Justice's Another Devil annexed the Western India Cup. Yawar Fairpath and Orange Flower placed behind the winner in the order mentioned. Both Yawar and Orange Flower who are usefully speedy, were moving strongly at the critical stage and they will surely atone early. The Gwalior bracket headed by Deepak was the favourite here but none of the three candidates figured in the frame. Cillas finished fifth but the heavily supported Ginger Boy failed to show his best.

Indian colts and geldings, three-years old only made their debut in the two divisions of the Juhu Plate. The Rajpipla owned Merry Windsor scored in the second division while Aziz who trounced his rivals in the first division recorded excellent timing in the five furlongs scurry.

Jockey Whiteside who steered Another Devil in the Western India Cup rode also the winner of the last race, Morton Daisy while Brace also rode a popular double on She's Nice and Cobalt.

Twenty-seven tickets were solved on the treble pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 3,624.

THE JUHU PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY WINDSOR 8-7 Jones 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 8-7 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 8-7 Kansingh 3
Mr. D. K. Parkar's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-7 Raffaele 4
Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.
Won by 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Trained by: D. W. Balfour.
Not run: Gleaming, Raj Yogi, Lucky Mascot and Royal Command.
Favourites: Good Idea and Royal Mantle.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 49, Rs. 15 and Rs. 48.

THE MADRAS PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. Rafi's TRANSPORT 9-4 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHODAYAR 8-10 Chavan 2
Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 9-0 Khalil B. .. 3
Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASPANDIYAR 8-2 H. Singh 4
Time: 3 minute 7 seconds.
Won by: 1/2 length, neck and 1/2 lengths.
Trained by A. Mahomed
All ran.
Favourite: Mahfudh Adnan
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 31.

THE JANUARY HANDICAP. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 8-11 Brace 1
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's PASSION FLOWER 9-2 Chavan 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-6 Sibbritt 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's CARLITA 8-7 Davison 4
Not run: Jaltarang, Merry Mark, Red Prince, Pay Out and Vithal's Blessings.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Neck, Head
Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 58.
Trainer: Somekh.

THE SWINDON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr I G Gajjar's COBALT 9-0 Brace 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-0 Raffaele 2
Mr R S Irani's COUGAR 9-2 Eude 3
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's MISTY ISLAND 9-1 A Ahmed 4
Not run: Rath and Star of Sirohi.
Won by: Neck, Neck, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: Sion F. Nessim.

THE JUHU PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr R J Gazdar's GAME BID 8-7 Jones 2
Mr Diamond's D. DAY 8-7 Burn .. 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 8-7 Chavan 4
Not run: Royal Seal, King's Parade, Golden Future and M. & B.
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 2 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS (1945-1946)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr K K Permanand's NAMDAR 8-11 Davison 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 8-11 Jones 2
Mr Diamond's GOODWILL 8-11 Whiteside 3
Mr Diamond's PRIORITY 8-11 Burn 4
Not run: Rao Bahadur, His M.'s Voice, Marmaduke, Red Prince, Aalam Bano, Frankie, Yipee, Rajput Warrior, Gipsy Moon, Chakori, Moving Picture, Eastern Jest.
Won by: Short head, Head, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 8-6 Whiteside 1
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-7 Jones 2
Mrs H Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-4 Evans 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-8 Davison 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 length, Head, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 40 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 26, Rs 28 and Rs. 41.
Trainer: Khemara.

THE JANUARY HANDICAP. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHIANGKAI-SHEK 8-5 Chavan 1
Mr S A Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 9-0 Jones 2
Mr A Gajadhar's NIGRA TULIPA 8-9 Sibbritt 3
Mr F M Latiff's CAKE 8-1 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Flower of Baroda, Miss Gwalior, Pure Emerald, Dark Destiny and Prince Faruq.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 7-10 Whiteside 1
Mr M D Petit's DANDY 9-1 Evans 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 8-9 Chavan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 8-5 Roberts 4
Not run: Windsor Way, Niraly and Hikmet.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 26
Trainer: Selvaratnam.

Trade Unions Again Claim Voice In U. N. O.

LONDON (By Cable): World Trade Union leaders, says Hugh Chevins, "Daily Telegraph" industrial correspondent, will renew the claim of Labour for representation in a consultative capacity in the councils of the United Nations Organisation when the General Assembly meets in London on January 10.

DOPING OF RACE HORSES

Is It Cognisable Or Non-Cognisable Offence?

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Police investigations during the last fortnight has strengthened the belief that some interested persons are possibly responsible for the many instances of doping of race horses in Bombay.

Inspector Hampton of the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. was asked to inquire into this allegations following an application filed by Mr. Habib Chotani, a prominent Bombay race horse trainer before the Chief Presidency Magistrate a fortnight ago.

The police submitted the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate stating therein at that the offence mentioned in the complaint is non-cognizable, and that the police cannot proceed into the matter.

When the matter came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate after the Christmas vacation, Mr. A. T. Jannai, Advocate for Mr. Chotani requested the court to grant him time to argue out the point that the offence is cognizable. The Court had ordered the police to investigate the matter with a view to find out the persons responsible for doping and not to decide the point of law, he said.

In reply to the court's query, the Advocate gave details regarding the interests in doping the horses by an outside agency, other than trainers.

The court granted a week's time to the advocate to prepare for the arguments regarding legal issue involved whether the offence is cognizable or non-cognizable.

New Korean Society Formed

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): A New group called the "Korean Independentists Society" was formed here today. Their platform is firstly to effect the withdrawal of Russian and American forces from Korea and secondly to see that no trusteeship is imposed on Korea.

Thirty three Million Dollar Credit To China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): The Export and Import Bank is expected to announce shortly a thirty-three million dollar credit to China to finance purchases of 275,000 to 300,000 bales of American raw cotton, it was learned from a reliable source today.

It is also understood that the agreement will be similar to the cotton loans already extended to European countries.

1,500 Jews For Palestine Monthly

WASHINGTON Jan. 5. (U.P.A.): Britain has sent a note to the Middle East Arab States urging that they agree to the entry of 1,500 Jews into Palestine monthly, according to reliable diplomatic sources today.

Indian Steamship Co. Active In London

LONDON, Jan. 5. (Reuter): The Indian Steamship Company Limited, the first Indian mercantile company to be registered in the United Kingdom are negotiating for the purchase of several small coastal craft for Indian trade and the vessels will be run on charter basis. This news was given to Reuter today by Mr. N. Ghose Director of the Company.

First steamers will be named "Indian Liberator", Indian Leader" and "Indian Democrat", Mr. Ghose said. India must have a strong merchant fleet if she wants to take part in the post-war world shipping trade, and ours is the first Indian concern in the United Kingdom controlled entirely by Indian capital," he added.

Magna Carta To Be Exhibited

LONDON, (By Cable): When the Lincoln copy of the Magna Carta returns to the Lincoln Cathedral this year, it will be exhibited, says the "Evening Standard", in a glass and bronze frame designed to protect it from fire, theft, water, weather and bullets.

The document, which is insured for £100,000, was lent to America for exhibition at the New York World's Fair in 1939. It remained in American custody during the war. Soon it is to be handed at a special ceremony to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador.

The case in which the Charter is contained was designed by Mr. R. S. Gedfrey, surveyor of the Lincoln Cathedral and made by Lincoln craftsmen.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope many of our readers will take part in it.

The two sets of illustrations one marked A, B, C,..... and the other numbered 1, 2, 3, ... show cut portions of faces. You are asked to pick out the two portions which when joined at the dotted lines make a complete face. You will get a prize if your combination for the faces correspond with those selected by us.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. "8". If the dotted line of "8" is placed exacity on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face, as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 23rd January, 1946. subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. **Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.**

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

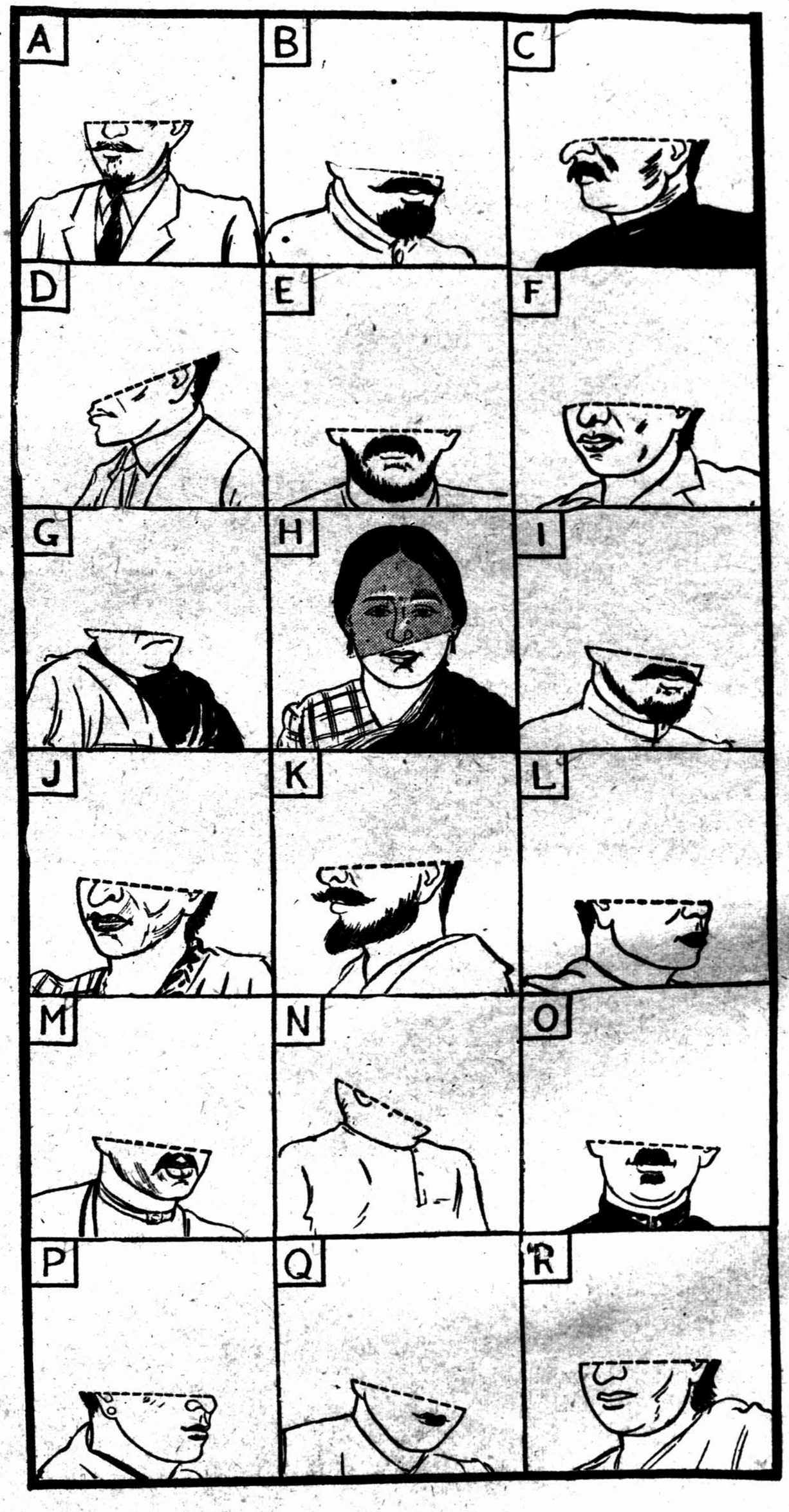
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the 'Bombay Chronicle' Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.



ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 23RD JANUARY, 1946

Cut-Faces Competition ..6/1/46

8

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

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CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 23rd JANUARY 19.6

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition
..6/1/46

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ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

U. S. Shipments To Liberated Countries

New Committee Formed To Expedite Despatch Of Food Supplies

VASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (Reuter): A Committee to expedite shipments from the United States to liberated countries has been set up here by Mr. John W. Sneder, Director of Reconversion.

It will make immediate plans to ship 6,000,000 tons of wheat during the first half of 1946. Shipment of 2 000,000 tons of coal, which could not be moved in 1945 owing to transport and production difficulties, will be hastened.

To meet the minimum needs of Liberated Europe, wheat shipments will have to be increased from the 1945 rate of 750,000 tons per months to an average of 1,000,000 tons a month in 1946.

More Newsprint From Canada For India?

MONTREAL, Jan. 5. (Reuter): A member of the Indian States Industrial Delegation now visiting Canada said that the delegation has recommended an increase over wartime exports of Canadian newsprint to India.

U.N.R.R.A. Call For Morgan's Resignation

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Five hours after Lieut. General Sir Frederick Morgan, Chief of U.N.R.R.A operations in Germany had told Reuter's correspondent in Frankfurt today "I have not resigned and will not resign," the European regional office of the U.N.R.R.A. issued a statement simultaneously in London and Washington declaring "the U.N R.R.A. have felt obliged to call for his resignation."

Persian Prme Minister Asked To Resign

TEHERAN, Jan. 4. (Reuter): A private meeting of both Left and Right Wing Persian deputies has decided to inform Ibrahim Hakimi Prime Minister that they expect him to resign on Sunday "in order to clarify the country's position".

Ghavam Slataneh and Ali Mansur, both former premiers, have been named as the most likely successors.

Shidehara's Cabinet 'Badly Shaken'

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Baron Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet is not likely to resign but has been "very badly shaken" by orders from the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, outlawing 'the Black Dragon' Society and 26 other Japanese clandestine organisations a Japanese spokesman said to-night.

A thorough reshuffle however seemed inevitable, he added.

British Reduction Of Newsprint Price

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): A Ministry of Supply order issued today announces that the maximum price of newsprint is reduced by 55 Shillings (Rs. 36-10-0) per ton.

The order which comes into force from January 7 next, will reduce the home mill price of lightweight newsprint from £ 34 2-6 to £ 31-7-6 (Rs. 455 to 418).

There will have to be some increase in the present equalised price of £ 28-10-0 (Rs. 380) for the fall in the home mill price announced today will not fully offset the financial effect of the large reduction in Canadian shipments during 1946. (The equalised price is the average of the prices of home newsprint and the cheaper newsprint imported from Canada).

30 INJURED IN LEAGUE-ULEMA FRACAS

HABIGANJ (Sylhet), Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): About 30 persons were injured as a result of a fracas between Jamiet-ul-Ulema and Muslim League workers in this town on January 2.

Congress Stands Vindicated

"ELECTION RESULTS PROVE COUNTRY'S FAITH IN ORGANISATION"

BOMBAY, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): "Congress today stands vindicated. It is the biggest and the strongest and the most representative organisation in the country", says a Bulletin issued by the Central Election Board of the Indian National Congress under the caption "The Country Votes Congress".

The Bulletin reviewing the recent Central Assembl. elections says: "Congress is the single biggest party in the Central Legislature with an overwhelming majority of elected members. Whereas it never had more than 44 votes in the old Assembly it will now have nearly 60 votes. This is an indication of the shape of things to come."

The Bulletin further says: "In a House of 102 elected members, including 8 representatives of the European Community and various other vested interests and reactionary groups, the Congress decided to put up in all 60 candidates of its own. The Congress not only decided to fight all general constituencies, but also those seats which in the past had always been the strongholds of anti-national forces —privileged classes and vested interests, big Zamindars and "big money."

"The Congress captured almost 50 per cent of the general seats uncontested, i.e., of the total of 51 general seats in the House, the Congress captured 29 seats uncontested. Of the 4 seats reserved for Commerce and Industry, the Congress got 3. If the 60 seats contested, Congress lost only 4 seats."

The Bulletin continues:—

"But the most significant feature of all these results is our victories in "mixed" constituencies in which Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others voted jointly. Throughout India there are only 3 non-communal seats, three constituencies which have joint-electorates. Here the Congress had cent per cent success. The communalists, opposing the Congress did not and could not succeed in their stunts and slogans. The League did not even venture to put up candidates of its own, and yet it treated "the Congress as its enemy number one."

"These results have their warning for all those who oppose the Congress and stand in the way of India's march towards the goal of freedom. They have their lessons for us and have once again reaffirmed the people's faith and trust in the Congress —a mighty organisation determined to lead the struggle for freedom to a successful conclusion. The banner of revolt unfurled in 1942 still flies."

The pamphlet concludes:—

"The elections to the Central Assembly in Delhi were fought with the battle cries of 'Quit India', 'Jai Hind', and 'Delhi Chalo.' Congressmen go to Delhi with thumping victories. These elections were a small test, and a preparation for the greater things to come—of a mighty vision. The people of India have stood by the Congress, and by voting for the Congress, have shown their determination to redeem the pledge of independence, so often repeated, to march together to Free India of our dreams."

NEHRU'S PRESENCE TELLS

Mahasabha Candidate Withdraws

KARACHI Jan. 5. (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Sind attended immediate success, in as much as Mr. Nihalchand, the Hindu Mahasabha candidate in the Dadu Non-Muslim constituency withdrew from the contest in favour of the Congress candidate Mr. Parasram Tahilramani, who will now be declared returned to the Assembly unopposed. This is the seventh seat which the Congress won without contest.

DETENUS CAN'T CONTEST FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.) "The security prisoners lodged in the United Provinces jails will not be given any facilities to fill up nomination papers to contest the elections to the Legislative Assembly." This information was given by a Government spokesman in an interview to the Associated Press of India.

To a question whether the returning officers would declare valid nomination papers of absconders the reply of the spokesman was that it was a matter for the returning officers concerned to decide adding: "Obviously it does not seem that the returning officers will declare valid the nomination papers of those persons whose whereabouts are not known."

Returned Unopposed

SHILLONG Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali Khan, till recently a member of the Assam Legislative Assembly, has been returned upopposed to the Council of State to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ali Asgar Khan, who has been returned to the Central Assembly.

MIRZAPUR CITY, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, was closetted for a long time this afternoon with Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal P.C.C. Maulana Azad had summoned Mr. Ghosh to Vindhrachal for important discussions. Their talk, it is understood, related to the forthcoming Bengal Provincial Assembly elections.

Mr. Ghosh who was scheduled to leave to-night for Calcutta has been detained by Maulana Azad for further discussion. Mr. Ghosh will leave tomorrow for Calcutta by Bombay mail.

Manibhai Desai For Baroda Assembly

Mr. Manibhai K. Desai, B.A., LL.B. President of the Baroda Prant Panchayat and member of the Senate of the Bombay University is standingn for the election to the Baroda Legislative Assembly.

SECRET JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS TO JOIN FORCES

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5, (U. P. A.): The Irhun Zavai Leumi and the Stern gang, two of Palestine's Jewish illegal organizations, are about to join forces after a split lasting through most of the war years, according to usually reliable Jewish sources. In secret, the two leaders of the terrorist groups, Menshem Beigin of the Irgun and Freidman Yellin of the stern, have been preparing to join forces in the fight for a Jewish Palestine.

Those two men on whose head the Palestine Government has placed a reward of 2,000 each, are sinking their political differences for an all-out campaign in the future. The Irgun has about 1,500 active members with another 1,000 supporters, while the Stern includes some 300 tough fanatical members with some 500 supporters.

The third illegal and numerically the largest of the organizations is the Hagans which originally started off as a defence organisation but with the end of the war has changed its policy. During the war, the Hagana opposed the terrorist policy pursued independently by the stern and the Irgun and is reported to have been responsible for the internment of scores of terrorists. Most Jews admit that almost every Jew and Jewess in Palestine belongs to the Hagana. Well trained units are reported to be at least 70,000 in number and are now engaged in siding illegal immigrants enter Palestine. Almost all illegal immigration into Palestine is being run by the Hagana who organize the landing and distribution of the immigrants among the various Jewish settlement. Armed units also cover the landing and watch out for police or army intervention.

While there is no official contact between the Hagana and the other two organizations there seems to be some kind of working arrangement which prevents them crossing each other wires. This same agreement which allow each group to act without fear of treading on the others' toes also keeps them quiet at this particular moment when any action might prejudice the Jewish cause in the eyes of the Commission of Inquiry.

There are indications that terrorism as such will not continue, but all the organizations will concentrate in supporting the continuation of illegal immigration which the Zionists intend to support regardless of the British or the Commission. The two illegal radios, one run by the Hagana and the other by the stern indicate that no matter what the commission will report they will continue to bring in immigrants and will fight all who try to prevent a Jewish state being formed. They believe they will have to fight for their goal and are preparing their campaigns.

Textile Strike Threatened In C. P. And Berar

Workers Give Notice To All Mill Owners

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 2, The Labourers in the province, are adopting a threatening attitude. The C. P. & Berar Textile Federation has served a notice on all the mills of the province that they would call a general strike with effect from 16th January. 30 days' notice has already been served on the mills and the Provincial Government has been informed accordingly. The demands of the Textile workers are that their basic wages should be increased by 40 per cent and the temporary staff which has served for specific period should be made permanent. However, they would be satisfied if an adjudicator is appointed to settle the dispute between the employees and employers.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, C. P. & Berar Textile Federation had a long talk with Mr. Binney, Labour and Development Adviser to the Governor, in this connection.

I understand on good authority that the general strike of the Textile Mills in the province is likely to be averted by the appointment of an adjudicature by the Government.

The labourers of the Municipal Water Works at Gorewara tank have gone on strike since a fortnight as their demands of increase in wages were not acceded to by the Committee. The Committee has engaged retrenched Railway employees to ru the water works.

The dispute between the Sweepers' Union and the Municipalities are still continuing. The Sweepers' union brought out a strike at Gondia and the Municipal Committee had to yield because it failed to get new hands.

Laura Knight To Paint Nuremberg Scene

NUREMBERG, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Dame Laura Knight, who will be 70 on Sunday, is expected to fly to Nuremberg that day to paint the scene of the Nazi war crimes trials, it is learned here.

Dame Laura, who was commissioned for this work by the British War Artists Advisory Council, was the first woman to become a Royal Academician since its foundation in 1763 and is best known for her circus and theatre pictures.

Americans And Far East Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (U. P. A.): Raymond Moley, Economic and Political Columnist of the Wall Street Journal, to-day warned Americans that they cannot complain about "Russia's treaty and armistices with Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria if we accept the Siamese Agreement with Britain and continue as we hope we shall to wield a major role in reconstructing Japan."

Moley said that the Siam treaty strongly suggests that future trade with Siam will follow such lines as determined by Britain and that the treaty "will offer very mild encouragement to those who anticipate more freedom of trade among the nations and less restraint by cartels."

Is Soviet Gold Reserve At The Back Of It?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (U.P.I.): Russia has not ratified the Bretton-woods Pact for a world bank and international monetary fund. The Soviet Embassy in Washington announced that Russia "does not deem it appropriate at this time".

Washington political circles attribute this refusal to Russia's reluctance to publishing the amount of her gold reserve or her production figures. American experts believe that though Russian can join in later, she has no intention of doing so unless she can get a substantial loan from America.

400 Chinese Collaborators To Be Tried

SHANGHAI, (By Mail): Some 400 cases of Chinese collaborating with the Japanese will be tried by the local Chinese tribunal, it is learned.

All the accused are now detained in three jails.

They include many well-known figures in local Chinese Society.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 3, 2002
Muslim: Safar 1, 1365
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1315
Sunrise: 7.13 a m, Sunset 6-16 p m.
Hightide: 01-55, 13-40
Lowtide: 08-04, 19-31

To-day's Engagements

F. S. U. ART GROUP: Members and friends meet at F Ward F.S.U. centre today (Sunday) at 9 a m to go for outdoor sketching.

SHREE SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ: Sanai by Bismillah and party at Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga. today (Sunday) at 8-30 a m.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA SPORTS COMMITTEE: Third athletic meet today (Sunday) at 2 p m at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel.

JAIN YUVAK MANDAL: Annual meeting for election of new executive today (Sunday) at 2-30 p m at Shree Meghaji Thobhan Jain Dharma Sthanak, Wandawadi. Mr. Sangani will Preside

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Talk of 'Thirukkural' by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyer, at Sangham premises to-dav (Sunday), at 3 p.m.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: School Day, will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 3 p m at Jinnah Hall Shri. R. S. Khaitan will preside.

BOMBAY PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSN: At home by Dr. K. S Mhaskar and Mr. B. V. Tambe at Rashtriya Kreeda Mandir Gowalia Tank Maidan today (Sunday) at 4 p m.

TO ORGANISE FILM WORKERS: Meeting today (Sunday) at 4 p m to set up provisional committee to draft an appeal to the employees. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will speak on "Vinshotari Dashas" at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Gamdevi, today at 4 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Alexandra Girls' School Waudby Road, Sermon by Mother Gloria on "Where Spirit is Thy Abode." At 6 p m Mother Gloria will expound Ainyahita Philosophy.

THREE ARTS NEW YEAR PICNIC: On Sunday Jan. 13, to Jogeshwari Caves, from Grant Road by 2 o'clock special returning 6 p m Atiya Begum will speak on "Ancient history of Jogeshwari Caves". Master Thambouram will chant Bhajans and classics. Reservations: Atiya Begum. Take own refreshments.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. Bhagwat Geeta; Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Rama krishna Paramahamsa; in Mission Library Hall Khar Road, at 5-30 p.m.

TRAVANCORE PEOPLE'S ASSN.: Public meeting today (Sunday) at Napoo Gardens Matunga, at 5-30 p.m President: Mr. Alban De Souza, Mayor Travancore State Congress leaders will speak.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. Lecture in "Memory of Past Lives" at Jehangir Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: To observe a token strike, meeting of Municipal Workers today (Sunday) at Kamgar Maidan Parel. Mr. M. B. Samarth will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ, GIRGAUM: Today (Sunday) at 7 p m Shri Sidhantalankar Vidyanidhe will deliver a religious discourse.

SUBURBAN NATIONALIST MUSLIM ELECTION BOARD: Mr. Shaukat Usmani will speak on "Nationalist Muslims and Forthcoming Elections to the Provincial Assembly" at Nationalist Muslims Hall Opp. police station Hill Road, Bandra today (Sunday) Mr. Husain B. Tyabji ex-Chief Judge Small Causes Court, will preside.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING: To felicitate Sheth Dharamdas Hargovandas, J.P. on being Conferred on him the title ::Rao Bahadur." meeting will be held at 7 p m (S T) today (Sunday) at Kapolwadi 2nd Panjrapole Lane. Mr. A A. Jasdanwala will preside.

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Rajaratnam's Recital

Tiruvaduthrai Rajaratnam, the foremost Nadaswaram player of South India is on a visit to Bombay and is giving a recital under the auspices of the Fine Arts Circle this evening (Sunday) at Matunga. Being fortunate, to have been the contemporary of 'big guns' like Koranatta Netesan, Semmanarkoil Ramaswami, Mannargudi Pakkeri and Chidambaram Vydhinathan. Sri Rajarathnam carries the high traditions of old masters with a flair and originality, peculiarly his own. The Nadaswaram which is a prototype of 'Sanai' has contributed not a little to the development of Karnataki music and Rajaratnam's role is an unbeaten record in recent times. His record of 'Thodi' is so unique and bewitching in stylisation that even vocalists are unable to get off its track, and it promises to be the record for ganerations to come. In today's recital, he will be accompanied on 'Thaval' by Shamugasundaram of Ceylon.

TO FELICITATE BHULABHAI

Meeting On Chowpatty Sands

A public meeting to felicitate Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai for his magnificent defence in the INA trial and to congratulate Capt. Shah Nawaz, Capt. Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon on their unconditional restoration to liberty will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee today at 6 p.m on the Chowpatty Sands.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, and Shri S. A. Brelvi will address the meeting.

Adequate loudspeaking arrangements will be made and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Volunteers are required to report for duty at 3.30 p.m.

NEW MARATHI DAILY FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Amre, was declared as the Printer and Publisher of a Marathi daily to be started in the city shortly, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, today.

Kher Opens Shilpayan Exhibition

Mr. B. G. Kher, declaring open the Shilpayan Exhibition at Kusum Kunj, Malabar Hill, on Friday complimented the organisers of the institution on the excellent progress made during the last five years.

Educationists, he said, were agreed that education imparted through crafts and made self-supporting was more valuable than mere book knowledge and the Wardha education scheme laid emphasis on this aspect of the problem.

He felt particularly gratified that the organisers of the exhibition based their scheme on this principle.

Mr. Kher and a large number of persons, who were present at the exhibition went round the stalls and inspected a variety of interesting exhibits.

Among the exhibits are leathercraft textile embroidery, painting and clay modelling and these exhibits bore the stamp of good craftsmanship.

The flower exhibition was artistically done. The exhibition will remain open for four days.

Spinning Competition Prizes

It is proposed to hold an open all-Bombay Spinning Competition under the auspices of the Matunga and Sion Taluka Congress Samithis on Saturday the 19th January 1946 between 5 and 6 P.M. Place will be announced later. Intending competitors should send in their applications to the Secretary, Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, (Charka Section), 4 Shakti Nivas, Deodhar Road, Matunga, Bombay, before the 15th instant. Two suitable prizes will be awarded to the winners on the 26th idem (Independence Day). Cotton will be supplied free. Entrance free.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan 6.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Marathi Songs 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9-15 Purushottam Solankurkar 9.35 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 9.50 Mukesh Chand 10-0 Gokulibai Kakodkar 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11.15 Binapani Mukherji 11-35 Chorus 11.45 Hirabai Barodekar (Vocal). 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Music from the Film 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Hour Music 2.30 Children Half-Hour 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 Mohan Nagarkar 5.20 Mukesh Chand 5-35 Haripada Choudhari (Flute) 5.55 Locals 6.0 Gokulibai Kakodkar 6-30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Mohan Nagarkar 7.0 Mukesh Chand 7.15 Binapani Mukherji 7.30 Purushottam Solankurkar 8-0 AIR Quartet 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9.30 B. B C. News 9.40 Bihagda (Violin) 9.45 Books I have been Reading 10.0 Operatic Hour.

Kurshid in Ranjit's "Prabhu-Ka-Ghar".

FORTHCOMING FILMS

"PARISTAN"

Acharya Art Prouctions latest offering, soon to be released at the Swastik, has been designed purely as an entertainment piece. Thus it has a gay and inconsequential plot. At the same time, however, it drags in the problem of poverty amidst plenty—a theme to which most producers resort nowadays for the purpose of making their pictures popular with the masses.

Anjali Devi and Pahari Sanyal will share stellar honours in a cast which includes Mona Chatterjee, Kamal Zamindar and Padma Bannerji.

RANJIT'S NEXT

Close on the heels of "Chand Chakori", comes Ranjit's celluloid glorification of Indian womanhood: Prabhoo ka Ghar. It is based on the old theme that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

Khurshid enacts the role of Alaka, a village girl whose goodness and sincerity inspire those around her. Trilok Kapoor, brother of Prithviraj, plays the male lead. Bipin Gupta and Sulochana Chatterji are two more players to be found in the picture.

Khurshid will warble a number of melodies in this film which has been directed by Vazahat Mirza.

NEW VENTURE

Shobhagya Pictures have started production on a picture titled "Zamin-Asmaan". The shooting will take place in Prakash's Andheri studios, and the production is to be treated as a Prakash offering.

Jeevan and Ranjana will be the chief players, while the directorial work has been entrusted to Dwarka Khosla.

A. J. M. R. OFFERING

"Shaam-Savera" is receiving its finishing touches at the hands of Director M. Sadiq. This is the first social to be produced by this particular unit. It stars the ever-popular Swarnalata and Wasti, supported by Rafiq Ghaznavi, Sulochana Chatterji and Badri Prasad.

Kamil Rashid has written the dialogue for "Shaam-Savera".

CURRENT FILMS

Super: 8th Week
"ZEENAT" SCORES

Eastern Pictures' Muslim Social seems to have found considerable favour with audiences, particulary the fair sex. This is understandable, as the central figure of "Zeenat" is a courageous woman who faces ostracism and hardship owing to the difficulty of proving her posthumous child's paternity.

Nurjehan heads a cast composed of Bibbo Yakub and Shah Nawaz, oldtimers whose popularity has remained ever-green.

Shaukat Hussain directed this picture which contains the musical score of Mir Saheb.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

The Central: Third Week

Talwar Productions' "Albeli" provides joyous entertainment for old and young alike. It is a throb with vibrant music, tuneful lyrics and a fund of humour.

Ramola as a beggar girl and Satish as her gypsy lover, make a splendid pair Ramola's sister, Rooplekha, gives an able characterization as her rival, while Sunder contributes a gorgeous cameo as an affectation-ridden poet who falls for the gypsy girl.

J. H Cashyap wrote the scenario for this entertaining screen-play.

WOMEN MUST TAKE TO POLITICS

Hannah Rydh Traces India's Subservience To Appalling Illiteracy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that Indian women should direct their energies in an effort to remove the appalling illiteracy in this country and should take more to politics was expressed by Dr. Hannah Rydh, a Swedish delegate to the eighteenth session of the All-India Women's Conference in an interview to the "Associated Press" to-day.

Dr. Hannah Rydh arrived here yesterday from Karachi.

Dr. Rydh felt that one of the reasons for India's political subservience was the low rate of literacy in the country. She said for more than a century there had been a hundred per cent literacy in Sweden.

Dr. Hannah Rydh said she visited Norway after it was liberated from the Nazi yoke and praised the non-violent manner in which the Norwegians resisted the German invaders. She added there was general shortage of cloth and food in Norway at present.

Referring to the All-India Women's Conference in Hyderabad Dr. Hannah Rydh said it was very well organised. She expressed her grateful thanks for the kind hospitality extended to her by Indians wherever she went.

NOMINATIONS TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.)

Among the official members who have been nominated to the Central Assembly are Sir Edward Benthall, Dr B R Ambedkar, Sir Azizul Haque, Sir Asoka Roy, Sir Ardeshir Dalal Sir Archibald Rowlands, Sir John Thorne, Sir Akbar Hydari Mr A A Waugh, Sir George Spence, Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Mr R N Banerjee, Sir Pheroze Khare-gat Mr A C Turner, Mr S H Y Oulsnam and Mr Philip Mason.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava and Dr N B Khare, who have hitherto been members of the Assembly will sit in the Council of State. Mr Bannerjee, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, will take Dr. Khare's place and Sir Robert Hutchings, Food Secretary, will take Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava's Place in the Lower House.

UNUSUALLY COOLER NIGHTS TO CONTINUE

POONA, Jan. 5, (API): Following is weather summary for Saturday, Jan. 5, 1946:— Weather has been dry over the country. Yesternight was markedly cooler than usual in the central parts of the country and generally cooler than usual elsewhere.

Forecast until the 6th evening: Dry weather except for isolated showers in the South Coromandel Coast.

The night will continue to be cooler than usual over the country.

LEAGUE'S PLENARY SESSION IN LAHORE

LAHORE, January 5, (UPI): Arrangements are being made, the U. P. I. learns, to hold the postponed plenary session of the All India Muslim League immediately after the formation of the ministries in different provinces throughout India.

The venue, it is stated, will be Lahore

Office-bearers Of States' Peoples' Conference

UDAIPUR Jan. 3 (U.PI.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, All-India States' Peoples' Conference has announced the following names of office-bearers of the Conference for the next eyar:

Vice-President Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah (Kashmir), General Secretaries Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas (Jodhpur), Mr. Balvantrai Mehta (Bhavnagar), M. T. M. Varghese (Travancore) and Mr. Dwarka Nath Kachru (Kashmir), Treasurer Mr. Kamal Nayan Bajaj. Names of other office-bearers will be announced later on.

Pandit Nehru further announced that he has also decided to open an office of the Conference at Allahabad with Mr Kachru in charge of it.

RUHR (Germany) Jan. 5 (Reuter). Six United States army deserters said to have been responsible for the wave of banditry in France and Germany and who baffled the authorities for 18 months have been arrested with the help of British troops. The men had been posing as United States security police officers.

BR. DELEGATION ON GOOD-WILL MISSION

LEADER HOPES VISIT WILL DEVELOP FRIENDSHIP

STRESS ON SINCERITY OF LABOUR GOVT.

SORENSEN SEES IN NON-VIOLENCE ONLY WAY TO LASTING PEACE

KARACHI, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): The Parliamentary Delegation left Karachi for Delhi at 3-15 p.m. by R. A. F. plane.

On arrival here Mr. Robert Richards, Leader of the Delegation, speaking on the nature of the delegation said:

"On arrival in India we are glad to take this opportunity of saying a few words about the nature of the Delegation. We wish to make it clear that we have come to India as representatives of Parliament and not of Government. We have no official mission and are not expected to make an official report on our return. While naturally the members of the Delegation will consult together, each member is free to make what contacts he pleases.

PERSONAL CONTACTS

We hope to make personal contacts with the leaders of Indian political opinion so that we can secure up-to-date independent information regarding Indian affairs. Although our visit is short, we trust by personal contacts we make we shall at least nourish a sense of mutual friendship and sincerity and appreciate more deeply the issues confronting both India and Britain, we convey a message of goodwill and friendship to the people of India from Parliament. We assure them that in this spirit we approach our task humbly and with an earnest desire that our mission will make some contribution to the realisation of Indian aspirations and freedom.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Mrs. Nichols, the only woman member of the Delegation, told the "Associated Press of India" that she hoped to meet political leaders in India and leaders of the women's movement in India. Mrs. Nichols said: "Women in England are very much interested in the tremendous progress that women of India are making and I was impressed by the important questions that they discussed at the recent conference at Hyderabad. Good wishes to women of India from women of Britain".

GOODWILL FROM ALL

The Conservative delegate, Brig. A. R. W. Low, said:—"We have come here to show the goodwill all parties in Britain have towards the people of India and towards the solution of the Indian constitutional problem. We shall try to see as many important people as possible. We hope to journey round India some time together and some time splitting up into small parties and will come to Calcutta towards the end of January".

LORD MUNSTER'S HOPES

Lord Munster, former Under-Secretary of State for India, said that he was very pleased to be back on Indian soil along with the Parliamentary Delegation. He said that he should look forward to meet the Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. He hopes that the present mission would be a successful one and will have successful talks with the Indian leaders. He was interested in many current topics and general elections in India, including the I. N. A. trials. He paid a tribute to Lord Pethic-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, for the general elections in India.

Lord Munster declined to say anything when his attention was drawn to the release of the three I. N. A. Officers.

Asked if he would contact Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, Lord Munster said that he was his friend and would meet him when he went to Calcutta.

WAY TO PEACE

Mr. Sorensen was the most popular figure among the delegates with the pressmen who had been constantly beseiging him. Maintaining good humour throughout, Mr. Sorensen gave informal chats to the pressmen and spoke about many subjects.

He has sent special greetings to Pandit Nehru and the Indian people. Mr Sorensen said that the Delegation would split up into two groups. The actual period of their stay had been arranged to be about six weeks. They expected to return to England by 12th February. The stay might be extended if found necessary. He would like to attend the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress unless his work at home demanded his immediate presence. After staying at the Viceroy's House at Delhi for a very brief period, the members of the delegation would stay in private places. Mr. Sorensen refuted the suggestion that it was a conducted tour. We deliberately want to stay in private places to make it clear that we will not identify with any officials".

NON-VIOLENCE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Speaking about the application of non-violence as a method of settling international dispute Mr. Sorensen said:—"The atom bomb has shocked the people into the realisation that either we obliterate war or war will obliterate us. It has cut the path to peace clearly. Non-violence struggle has a tremendous value. It provides that by a specific method it can counter a fighter with a weapon which can be effective. The mere evasion of difficulties is not enough. That is not the way to peace. Non-violent mass methods sufficiently inspired to be applied on a large scale will paralyse war-mongers and dry up the springs of international strife, but it must be a fully conscious operation. As yet only a very tiny fraction has reached that stage".

Mr. Sorensen paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for the application of non-violence on a mass scale.

I. N. A. AND BRITAIN

Referring to I. N. A. Mr. Sorensen said that they were particularly delighted at the gesture of the Commander-in-Chief in setting free Captain Shah Nawaz Khan, Capt. Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon. He felt that it would produce a profound effect in British political circles and Indo-British relationship.

Mr. Sorensen added that his wife and daughter had sent warm and affectionate greetings to Indian women.

Touching Scenes

Mr Sorensen said: 'During six weeks stay. I shall try to contact all leaders of political thought in India and hope to study the situation at first hand. I trust the Goodwill Mission will be a fruitful one."

Touching scenes were witnessed when Miss Agatha Harrison met Mrs. Nicholas and were locked together in an embrace for a few seconds.

SORENSEN'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Sorensen told Associated Press of India "I am very amused at the fact that I am at last in India concerning which I had devoted a good deal of thought and activity in the last fifteen years. I believe that my experience will prove extremely valuable, and I am glad that my colleagues with me, with possibly divergent views, are nevertheless deeply sincere in the desire to serve the cause of Indias' freedom. Each individual in the Delegation can be trusted to translate his deep concern in the way he thinks best. I hope earnestly to meet not only Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and other well-known public men, but to make contact with other leaders of India. Goodwill and greetings to India and her people".

Major Wyatt said that the Delegation had come to India with an open mind and they were absolutely impartial in their outlook to all sections of public opinion in India and would listen to every section. He added: "The British Government are sincere about giving independence to India. If I did not believe in such assurances, I would not be in the Delegation".

THEY LEAVE FOR DELHI

The members had lunch in the Marine Air Base and motored to the Mauripur aerodrome at 2-45 p.m. Mr. Robert Richards, Leader of the Delegation, managed in the meantime to get time to drive to the city with Mr. Boyd to meet Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, a Congress Leader, with whom he had about ten minutes talk.

The party took off from Mauripur at 3-15 p.m. for New Delhi by special R. A. F. Dakota plane.

It is now revealed that the Sunderland by which the Delegation arrived met with a minor accident which held up the aircraft for four hours at Baharein. It is stated that while taking off, the aircraft hit a peg and was slightly damaged. It took four hours for repairing the damage. The trip was stated to be otherwise comfortable.

ARRIVAL AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): The British Parliamentary Delegation landed at the Willingdon Aerodrome at 7-50 p.m. (I.S.T.).

SPORADIC FIGHTING CONTINUES IN JAVA

Fate Of The Dutch People Is At Stake

BATAVIA, Jan. 5. (A.P.A.): Sporadic fighting continued in Java to-day. Indonesian Premier, Sultan Sjahrir announced that his Government had formed a new plan for the removal of Japanese prisoners and Dutch internees from the interior.

This plan calls for concentrating the Japanese at the port of Cheribon where the British would take them over. Dutch and Eurasians wishing to leave Java would be taken to Batavia by train under the protection of Indonesian of Indonesian troops.

Meanwhile the resignation of Sjarifudden as Minister of Information was announced. He has retained the Security Portfolio and has gone with President Soekarno to Jagjakarta to be near the Indonesian Military Headquarters. Mohammed Natsir, was named Minister of Information.

Indian Soldiers Wounded And Killed

In an outbreak of minor Military Activity, Indonesian fighters picked down an Indian patrol near Sourabaya, killing one and wounding 8 Indians before reinforcements and artillery fire broke up the assault.

In a neighbouring sector another Indian soldier was killed and two were wounded by snipers. Meanwhile the British army announced that the work of clearing out compounds near Southern Batavia had been commenced by the Indian squads.

INDONESIAN PRISONERS AWAIT TRIAL

At the same time a British army spokesman disclosed that Batavia's prisons hold 704 Indonesians awaiting trial on charges ranging from looting to kidnapping and murder. Replacement of the 4th Parachute Division by the 161st Indian Infantary Brigade was simultaneously announced.

PARACHUTS LANDING STRIKE FEAR

Indonesian fighters were reported fearful of a parachute landing near Malang in East Java there the Indonesian news services today reported that the local National Committee had passed a resolution demanding the Malang in East Java there the Indonesian leaders. Otherwise the resolution stated, "We cannot be responsible for the fate of the Dutch people any longer."

VAN MOOK'S DEPARTURE TO JAVA POSTPONED

LONDON, Jan. 5. (Reuter): Hilversum Radio reports that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, due to leave Holland for Java to-day has postponed his return until Tuesday, according to the Dutch newspaper "Trouw".

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5. (Reuter): The curfew clamped down in jerusalem after the outrages by Jewish terrorists on December 27 in which nine members of the Services, including a British Asst. Superintendent of police, two British constables and one British soldier were killed, is being lifted from tonight.

THEY WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 9.)

foreheads of all the three men amid thunderous cries of "Jai Hind."

They then made brief speeches—thanking the public for the enthusiastic reception and expressing their determination to continue the struggle for India's independence.

Speaking first Sehgal referred to the "TILAK" of blood applied on their foreheads and announced amid shouts of "Jai Hind" that they had given their pledged word to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that they would shed the last drop of their blood to secure freedom for their Motherland. The struggle for India's independence which they launched under Netaji's leadership, he declared would be continued with renewed vigour and energy.

NETAJI'S LAST MESSAGE

Prolonged cheers greeted Shah Nawaz when he rose to address the gathering. He said that their release was due to the pressure jointly exercised by the people and the political organisations, including the Muslim League, and to this pressure the Government had at last yielded.

He recalled the formation of the I. N. A. and said that under the inspiring and able guidance of Netaji, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, all combined with one aim and one object—the achievement of India's freedom.

Shah Nawaz narrated the story of Netaji's death in an air crash while flying from Bangkok to Tokyo in the company of Colonel Habibur Rahman. He paid tribute to Col. Habibur Rahaman for his heroic effort when he jumped from the plane to render first-aid to Netaji.

Shah Nawaz was visibly moved when he announced the last message conveyed by Netaji through Colonel Habibur Rahman to the effect that the struggle for India's liberation should be continued till the last I. N. A. sepoy perished. Unfortunately, said Shah Nawaz, we did not succeed but this did not imply that the struggle for independence would cease. He reaffirmed his determination to continue the struggle till his last breath.

Dhillon, who was the last to speak, said that the love and affection shown to them was evidence of India's tribute to those warriors of the Azad Hind Fauj who fell on the battlefield. He was proud to call himself a servant of the people and said that he would devote his life to the cause of India's freedom.

All three Officers drove to the residence of Mr. Justice Achhru Ram.

TRIUMPH OF PEOPLE

LARKANA (Sind), Jan. 5 (API):—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed by the 'Associated Press of India' on the release of three I.N.A. Officers, said:—"I am happy to learn of the release of the three I.N.A. Officers whose trial had moved India so rapidly. In the circumstances, this was the only thing to do and I am glad the Commander-in-Chief has done it. The fact of their being expelled from the Army has no significance as they themselves had left that Army long ago. I trust this policy will be pursued in regard to other I.N.A. Officers and men also who should be released.

My senior counsel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, conducted the trial with his usual ability and eloquence and deserves congratulations, but in effect it was the people of India, who were united as never before and were counselled as they should have been during this trial. Therefore it is their triumph.

We welcome back our comrades Shah Nawaz, Dhillon and Sehgal and trust that their patriotism, courage and ability which had faced so much severe tests will be applied to the work for India's emancipation."

MAHATMA PLEASED

SODEPUR, Jan. 5 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, was extremely glad to receive the news of the release of Captains Shah Nawaz, Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon, who were tried by Court-Martial.

Mr. Kale Interviews Sardar

Mr. Vasantrao Kale, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Students Federation had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Kale was accompanied by some other workers of the Federation.

It is understood that they discussed with Sardar Patel the present political situation with particular reference to the ensuing elections to Provincial Legislatures Mr Kale will be meeting Sardar Patel again after about a week.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

British General Reorganises UNRRA

Frankfurt:—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, the British General who, as deputy Chief of Staff in the early days of SHAEF was one of the first planners of the Normandy invasion, is completely reorganising the operation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation units in Germany.

He says the organisation has "grown up backwards" and now, when it is freed with tackling the enormous problem of dealing with the welfare of a million idle displaced persons, is "a complete mess with neither organisation nor discipline."

He has also found that with a staff of only 5,000 persons for the whole of Germany, UNRRA is operating on what he described as the "thinnest shoostring you ever saw in your life with a transport system which is only a conglomoration of scrap iron without petrol, oil, spare parts, maintenance or supply."

UNRRA did, indeed, start backwards. Instead of moving a central administration into Germany to direct and coordinate all activities, spearhead teams were sent to the battlefields as called for by the army.

The result was confusion. When General Morgan arrived here a few months age no less than twenty UNRRA teams, each consisting of 14 persons, were "lost" somewhere in Germany and no one know where to look for them. The general solved the problem himself. "I wish all my problems were as easy as that one," he explained. "I just changed our pay system and pretty soon all 20 teams turned up."

Repatriation and welfare of displaced persons was not originally an UNRRA assignment, according to General Morgan. UNRRA had to take over those tasks because there was no one else to do the job. They were merely two of the many complex problems that grew out of military operations. UNRRA'S job elsewhere, he points out, is relief and rehabilitation on a broad scale such as procuring and alloting reconstruction materials and equipment in large quantities and for many countries.

'Anti-Nazis In Portuguese Prison

Lisbon: While many former Nazis are walking freely about Lisbon and living in luxury, three of Hitler's enemies are lodged in the semi-subterranean Portuguese prison fortress of Caxias without any apparent hope of release.

All three are anti-Nazi Germans who challenged Hitler's regime from the beginning and one of them fought for France before the 1940 Armistice.

They are:

Peter Trierscheidt, aged 47, once a trade union worker in Cologne.

John Pepp, aged 35, a printer who fled to Spain and became a fisherman.

The youngest of the three is Karl Leesch, aged 30, also a printer, who was condemned by a Nazi tribunal to two years' imprisonment when he was only 19 owing to his work with anti-Nazi trade unions.

All three men spent the earlier part of their Portuguese detention in forced residence in the hot unpleasant seaside village of Ericeira, but last January, when the end of the war in Europe was already in sight, they were seized without any explanation and put into dark cells in Lisbon. In May, they were transferred to the fortress of Caxias, where there is not even a prison yard for exercise.

When news of V-E day reached them in their dark cells, they thought they would be released. When V-J day came they were sure of it. But there appears to be no means of securing their release.

A worker on the Unitarian Service Committee summed up the situation to me. "The Allied Commission will have nothing to do with them," he said. "The Potsdam regulations deal only with wanted Germans—wanted, that is, in the police sense of word.

"But those men, first rate types, are surely wanted in Germany today, wanted to help rebuild the democracy for which they fought so long and so hard.

"They are only three out of the many millions displaced by the war, but they must be among the most puzzled and most baffled of them all."

Political Scene In Greece

Athens:—The new Centre Republican Government led by M. Themistocles Sofoulis and based on the Centre parties who are taking their first active part in politics since the liberation together with a sprinkling of young ministers drawn from the more moderate section of the Resistance Movement, is getting down to the work of restoring order in the political confusion and economic chaos in Greece.

The Government has had to face the bitter recriminations of the right wing monarchist parties who feel thwarted by the two and-a-half years postponement of the plebiscite on the constitutional issue to which the new government is pledged. Royalists had hoped for an early plebiscite, if possible before the elections, to take advantage of what they call the popular reaction to the Communist atrocities in December 1944. Time, they feel, is on the side of the Republicans.

From the extreme left comes support for the Republican make-up of the Government, but the Communist-dominated E.A.M. coalition parties are showing a more aggressive spirit, with charges of dilatoriness in cleansing the state machinery of collaborationists, and more or less open threats that the E.A.M. may abstain from voting in the forthcoming elections.

Steering a cautious middle cause between the two strong currents of Extreme Right and Extreme Left, and looking to Britain for financial and technical support, the Sofoulis Government is trying to bring the country back to some kind of normal every-day life

Relations with Soviet Russia appear to be entering a new and more normal phase with the appointment of a Soviet Ambassador to Athens, a post which the Soviets left conspicuously vacant under the four Governments of M. George Papandreou, General Nicholas Plastiras, Admiral Petros Voulgaris and M. Panayotis Kanellopoulos. A more friendly tone is noticeable, too, in Greece's relations with Yugoslavia.

But it is on the home front that the Sofoulis Government is facing its most difficult task-that of bringing about economic stability and putting an end to the fall in the drachma.

This week's selection of dispatches from key Reuter correspondents carries you from Frankfurt, Germany where a British general is completely reorganising UNRRA inside that country after some highly critical comments, to Lisbon, Portugal, where three of Hitler's enemies are reported lodged in a prison fortress while many former Nazis are walking freely through the streets.

Read also about the political scene in Greece, and the French telephone problem. "Telephoning in France is often a nerve-racking business", says Reuter's correspondent. In Paris, 70,000 would-be subscribers are waiting for pnhones.

French Telephones Are Overworked

Paris:—Telephoning in France is often a nerve-racking business.

Equipment is so worn, exchanges so overloaded and the system generally so overworked that the public has frequently to suffer a whole series of annoyances—the engaged signal, wrong numbers, faint transmission, sudden cutting of lines, the intervention of another caller into the conversation—in the course of a single call.

One of the main difficulties is lack of lines. Business firms, ministries, Embassies and other places which in Britain or America might have twenty lines to their switchboard, in France have only half that number—or even less.

The French Post Office has promised that by 1950, 56 per cent of all town subscribers and 26 percent of those in the country will be on automatic exchanges.

But in the meantime, 70,000 people in the Paris region alone are waiting for telephones and very few of them are likely to get them for some time—at any rate not before next spring.

The man-in-the-street who has no priority for Trunk Calls finds it very difficult to get them put through at all. Even with a fair priority, such as that enjoyed by the Press, three hours is the average time for a call from Paris to one of the big provincial towns—Lyons, Marceilles. Toulouse.

As in most countries, night is the best time for making a trunk call and there is even a special cheap night rate. But if you happen to be making a call to someone in a remote country spot, the chances are that the local exchange is closed because most small exchanges close down during the evening and night.

There is a drastic shortage of basic materials. The Germans requisitioned all stocks of copper, lead, rubber and other materials vital for a telephone service, so that repairs of telephone lines, switchboards and receivers, badly worn after six years of overwork have to be cut to the bare minimum.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Ghaus Mahomed's Supremacy In Tennis: Rise Of Dilip Bose: Double Crown For Jimmy Mehta: Table Tennis Farce: Better Forget It: Stanley's Splendid Show: Mabel Brodie's Success: Inter-Provincial Hockey: Sind Makes History: Golwalla's Disappointment

So Ghaus Mahomed India's No. 1. Tennis player, has succeeded in winning the National Championship again. After his recent defeats at the hands of Prem Pandhi and Narinder Nath, it was feared that he had lost his mastery over the game in recent years due to the advance of age and want of sufficient tournament practice. Although he managed to retain his sway, it can hardly be said that he is still what he was a few years ago. None the less it stands to his credit that he not only got the better of his challengers but stood the strain of a gruelling five set match against his penaltimate rival, Man Mohan, Bengal Champion well.

RISE OF DILIP BOSE

It must be a matter of keen satisfaction to Dilip Bose to reach the final round of the most important tournament in the country after defeating such stalwart of the game as Jimmy Mehta and Sumant Misra. He succumbed ultimately to Ghaus. This should encourage him to hope that with greater efforts he may step into his shoes ere long.

While Narinder Nath, the rising star from the Punjab, had his hopes dashed to the ground by Man Mohan, the youthful Agra player, Iftikhar Ahmed, who was India's No. 2, was eliminated by Jimmy Mehta. Evidently this was another case of deterioration.

I hope efforts will be made by the Bombay Gymkhana to persuade these players, as well as Pandhi who could not make the journey to Calcutta, to come to Bombay to participate in the Western India Championships which I understand will be held in February next.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR JIMMY MEHTA

Jimmy, by winning both the doubles events, retained his reputation as the best doubles player in the country to-day. In partnership with Sumant Misra, he accounted for the veteran pair, Ghaus Mahomed and S. L. R. Sawhney in the men's doubles final. In the mixed doubles he was assisted by Mrs. C. E. Cargin.

Since the retirement of Leela Row, (now Mrs. Dayal) and Khanum Haji (now Mrs. Singh) from the field no outstanding figure seems to have come out from the fair sex to take their places. Therefore the veteran Sansoni was able to carry away the women's crown to Ceylon. With the revival of the provincial and zonal championships, we may expect new talents coming forward from different parts of the country in the near future. Unfortunately three of Bombay's principal Gymkhanas are still under military occupation. Until they are released, our progress is bound to be slow.

TABLE TENNIS FARCE

The field lost by lawn tennis owing to various reasons connected with the war was gained by table tennis. It took tremendous strides during recent years. But its latest development which was seen in the National Championships at the C.C.I. last week-end is hardly creditable to the game in this country and to the players who were responsible for creating the farce. The whole thing was childish in the extreme. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault with the arrangements and the management of any tournament. It would be impossible to run them if competitors take it into their heads to magnify them and refuse to take part in them unless and until they are completely removed. By this I do not mean that reasonable efforts should not be made to improve the conditions.

BETTER FORGET IT

As far as I could gather the Tour-

(Continued on Page 18)

New Delhi Letter

Bhulabhai Bids Good-Bye To Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was given a public reception by the citizens of Delhi, as a mark of appreciation of his work as the Leader of Opposition in the Central Assembly for ten years and as the Leader of Defence Counsels in the First I. N. A. trial.

Good-Bye To Kutab Minar

Over two hundred guests responded to invitations. It was a sad occasion, because Bhulabhai bade good-bye to Delhi, at least for sometime to come. He felt sad, but made another of his brilliant speeches, thanking Delhi and her people for the honour they had done him. "What was good for oneself was also good for others" declared Bhulabhai. He was referring to the Western Powers, which, as Lord Morley once said, believed in Fur Coat Theory

The statement applied with equal force to India. If the Caste Hindus, for instance could believe and act on that belief that what was good for them was equally good for the Scheduled Caste, the problem of untouchability would be solved tomorrow. Then again, if the employers of Labour could act on that principle, there would be no class struggle between Capital and Labour. There are at least some, who hold that the problem of India is more internal than external Bhulabhai's dictum will solve many problems—communal, industrial and agrarian and create a force for independence in India which none could resist.

A Misunderstood Manoeuvre

Let me revert back to Bhulabhai. He is today a greatly misunderstood leader. In the dark days of the Congress, when the Congress leaders were all behind jail bars, Bhulabhai alone, in face of much criticism, evolved a scheme of interim Government which ultimately led to the release of the Congress leaders and Lord Wavell's first Simla Conference.

His sole aim, apparently, was to reach the largest measure of common agreement. Bhulabhai obviously felt that in any scheme of things designed to resolve the deadlock, the Muslim League must be made a consenting partner. Then again, the scheme must be such as would have a fair chance of acceptance by Mr. Churchill's Government. With this background, it should be remembered that there was a general hostility, as far as the Government and the League were concerned, to the unconditional release of the Congress leaders. This must have been the reason for Bhulabhai not to insist on the release and make it a 'sine qua non of an interim settlement. Those, unconnected with the extremely delicate nature of negotiations Bhulabhai had to face, could hardly realise the implications of such a demand, say in January last year.

An Unknown Chapter

I may add that Lord Wavell's original plan did not include the release of Congress leaders. It was the Memorandum of the seven Executive Councillors, which had led to their release. These seven Councillors two of whom have since resigned, have been greatly maligned and I have no brief to defend them. According to reports, Lord Wavell had asked his Council, what would be the country's reaction to his plan. The Seven Councillors told the Viceroy what would make the plan acceptable. This is however all past history, but Bhulabhai had to pay dearly for his "indiscretion committed with the best of motives and intention. His political career, for the present at any rate is over.

END OF A MISSION—A MISUNDERSTOOD MANOEUVRE—AN UNKNOWN CHAPTER—INDIA AND INDONESIA—THE SPOTS OF LEOPARD—ANTHONY'S PLEA TO MA-BAPS—A BOTH-WAY PIROUETTE

Undeterred with this disappointment and frustration, he devoted at least three months in preparing the defence of the I.N.A. men. It was a test case and his brilliant advocacy smashed it to pieces His opponents have publicly acknowledged their defeat. "A great lawyer and an intensely humane gentleman", is the best description of Bhulabhai. I heard.

His chapter in the Central Assembly is closed. There will be others, who will occupy his seat, but none will occupy his place or be like him, at any rate in the new Assembly. Delhi bade him good-bye, with a heavy heart. He had almost become one of Delhi's own.

India And Indonesia

Lord Wavell's reported request to the British War Office for the withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia will be universally welcome in India. That the British Tories, with their new label of Labour Party, have badly bungled, there is no doubt. Firstly, the British underestimated the solidarity behind the Independence movement in Indonesia. Secondly, the British overestimated the strength and power of their propaganda machine. Their propaganda has fallen flat Notwithstanding, the turncoat policy of "Daily Herald" of London and news agencies "objective reporting" the people particularly in India have refused to be duped. Indian troops were so far taken abroad to fight in the battle of liberty, freedom and human rights in Indo-China and Indonesia, they have now been taken to tear up the Atlantic Charter, trample upon Four Freedoms and reenslave people, not for John Bull, but for Dutch Big money. It i no wonder that Indian troops have refused to fire upon Indonesians.

The Spots Of A Leopard

Incidentally, the Dutch-Indonesians have begun to take a hand in the Indonesian struggle. This is not something new. The Anglo-Indians have played a similar role in this country. I will cite, for this purpose the Leader of the Anglo-Indian community himself. Mr. Frank Anthony, speaking before the East India Association in London on November 27, observed as follows:-

"The dark days of the Indian Mutiny, was the Anglo-Indians' rally to the hard-set cause of Britain. No rancour or bargaining of the market-place ever entered into the part they played."

Mr. Anthony maintained that "the principle of numerical democracy" could not be applied to India and the political theory and practice justified their recognition on the basis of their service to the State."

A Plea To The Ma-Baaps?

If this principle were to be accepted, then the revolutionaries and the Congress Volunteers will get the highest priority and best recognition by the State of the future India. The State of tomorrow, will also look into the record of services of the Anglo-Indian community rendered to it. But notwithstanding Mr. K. C. Neogy's reception to him, Mr. Frank Anthony does not believe that there will ever be a Government of a Free India. Otherwise he would have been making appeals, not to the East India Association but, to the leaders of the Indian people.

In his London speech, Mr. Anthony cited in his support, the recommendations of the Sapru Committee, of which he himself was a member. In one thing, even the Sapru Committee did not recommend a seat for Mr. Anthony in the Governor-General's Executive Council. If he stands by the recommendations of the Sapru Committee, Mr. Anthony should not now demand "additionals" in the shape of a seat on the Executive Council.

A Bothways Pirouette

Secondly, the Sapru Committee's recognition of the principle of two sets of pay for the same work by its resolution, perpetuating the Anglo-Indian community's quotas of service and remuneration attaching to these services is sufficient condemnation of the Committee and its report.

On one side India rightly condemns racial discrimination in Indian services, in South Africa and lately at the I.L.O. Marine Conference. On the other side, the Sapru Committee supported racial discrimination in regard to the Anglo-Indian community so far as its salary scales in the Government services are concerned.

Probably, the Sapru Committee was more anxious to exhibit its representative character than its adherence to the principles of equity and justice. Here again, if the Anglo-Indian community could believe and act on the principles that what is good for the rest of India is also good for Anglo-Indians, their leader would be saved a great deal of canvassing to preserve for them the gains they have been able to secure from the present British rulers of India. The community has a great future in India provided its leaders cease to be Mr. Facing Bothways.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE & THERE

(Continued from Page 17)

nament Committee, including the President of the B.P.T.T.A. tried its utmost to accommodate them by removing their grievances as far as possible. But the disgruntlers were adamant. Apparently they thought that by their united demand they would force the hands of the management to utter submission. I am glad it refused to be brow-beaten by them. I fully agree with Vijay Merchant when he said that the players should have continued their participation under protest. Probably they thought that with their united strength they would be able to nullify the session at the meeting of the Indian Table Tennis Federation which followed. Outmanoeuvred as they were by Chairman Ghaswalla therein, they may still persist in their misconceived or misdirected efforts. I hope their provincial bodies will see to it that this sad and unsporting episode is not pushed further

STANLEY'S SPLENDID SHOW

Owing to the withdrawal of the three leading stars, Sivaraman, Ramaswamy and Vittal, the All-India Championships like the Inter-Provincial were reduced to a farce. I wonder if these players realised at all the heavy loss they have inflicted on the C.C.I. by their silly action. Is it fair to Bombay. I ask, especially after they themselves had appealed to it to shoulder the responsibility of conducting the tournaments which they were unable to bear?

It stands however to the credit of K. Stanley, a British international player, who represented the Punjab in the first instance, refused to fall in line with the objectors in the All-India Championships. He gave a fine display to win the singles title. Dady Kapadia put up a heroic, fight against him in the final. In fact the result might have been different if the Bombay player had left Stanley's powerful forehand severely alone from the beginning. Needless to mention Sivaraman or Vittal would have done better still, had they not cried off near the last round.

MABEL BRODIE'S SUCCESS

Mabel Brodie regained her lost crown in women's singles defeating Mrs. Banoo Cama (nee Cassinath) in the final. The latter caught the ex-champion in a terrific mood. Although she battled throughout in a steady and cool manner, she could not cope with the devastating forehand drives in which Mabel excelled time and again. All the same it was an exciting affair from beginning to end. Banoo had taken courage in both hands to pull out aces at psychological moments, she might have pulled the match out of the fire. All the same Mabel deserved her victory to the fullest extent.

On the other hand one would sympathise with Antoinette De Souza for being let down by her partner Sivaraman, in the mixed doubles. They had actually reached the final when the crisis came. Uttam Chandarana was similarly affected in men's doubles. Let us hope this is the last time we have heard of such an unsporting episode.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

At the last annual meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation, it was decided to hold the next Inter-Provincial Tournament at Calcutta early in March next. The whole show will be finished within a week. B H. A. can well afford to do it because it has several grounds at its disposal for the purpose. But more than that it has little or no financial responsibility in the matter—even though it has undertaken to pay 16 third class railway fares to the players plus Rs. 5 daily allowance and free lodging This is paid by the stand contractors. As they do not make much money out of it—because hockey is not as popular in Calcutta as soccer—they can afford to pay more. In view of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the B. H. A. at the same time, it is hoped that all the provinces will see their way to send a team there. It is however in their own interest that they should do so. Unless every unit tries to put forth its best, it will be impossible for India to retain the world championship. We should do well to remember that the day for the next world meet is fast approaching. Therefore our standard of play which has fallen off considerably of late must be improved to a great extent before then

SIND MAKES HISTORY

Sind must be congratulated on putting up the strongest team in the Inter-Provincial Schools Cricket Tournament for the Cooch Bihar Trophy which was held at Calcutta recently. After defeating Bengal and Maharashtra, the Sindhis succeeded in accounting for Bombay in the final by the substantial margin of 147 runs. At the conclusion of the first innings, when Bombay had gained a lead of 58 runs, it was thought that victory was in their grasp. But Sind made such a magnificent recovery—thanks chiefly to the grand efforts of A. Jagashia who scored 150 runs, the first century of the tournament—that the heroic efforts of B. R. Irani, their skipper, could not save Bombay from the rout. A team which could improve their first innings effort by more than 300 runs surely deserved to win. Strange as it may seem, the tournament was organised not by the home of Indian cricket but by one of the latest converts to the game—Bengal. Considering the importance of the competition I hope Bombay will undertake this responsibility next year and help it to grow in popularity and usefulness.

GOLWALLA'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Khurshed Golwalla must be greatly disappointed at the cancellation of his water polo teams trip to Australia. He had taken great pains to arrange the tour with the Australian Swimming Union. But the Government could not see its way to give necessary passage to the tourists. However, it is hoped that it will be possible for a more representative side to make the journey next year. Meanwhile efforts should be made to patch up the differences between the two rival factions in the country—or rather they should be amalgamated in the best interest of aquatics and the swimmers. It is most unfortunate for our motherland that there are too many people who are anxious to occupy positions of power for mere personal exhibitions or just for the love of it. In consequence sport suffers. We cannot do better than keep such people away from sport Only those who are prepared to sacrifice their personal interests and work wholeheartedly for the cause of sport should have any place in the administration. Otherwise we are sure to meet with obstruction at every step as it is happening today.

Let us talk it over—

Here is a bridegroom query:—
"1) Age and nature of the boy?
2) Father's occupation?
3) Family's financial position?
4) How many brothers and sisters? married or unmarried? etc. etc."

Perhaps you think that this is a query from the interested grandmother or the father of the girl for whom a bridegroom hunt is going on? But no. . . . .

Believe it or not, this was a questionnaire presented to me by a school friend of old who'll have to pass a score and more years before she reaches the gran'ma stage. Now, there is nothing wrong as such in the query but coming from a girl who believed in marriage as an affair of purely individual choice and who in her own time not only defied her father and mother but also spurned the earnest pleas of friends when the romance was at its fever height was a revelation to me.

The boy-in-view was a well-placed young man holding a big post in the Indian Civil Service—otherwise how could he have been traced by the rich parents of the girl? The inquiry would have been quite relevant had it come from the parents, who are always anxious to know the social standing of the boy's family But here was the elder sister, educated, advanced and herself a social rebel asking the same old questions. And I would not be surprised if that very person was to oppose her younger sister, who was bent upon having her Romeo.'

To be frank, this is nothing but pure selfishness and even cowardice to set up one code for oneself and another for others. We could at least call our fathers and grandfathers slaves of Social customs and practice, but what can be said of these 'elder sisters'? If marriage is a personal matter, we must only look to the 'boy' or the 'girl' and leave the rest to take care of itself. But we want to have it both ways. We want to lead individual life and also assure ourselves collective security, too.

Well, some might argue that while choosing one's partner is one's own affair yet living a family life is another matter, for you cannot cut your relations with your family nor can you waive all your obligations to your mother or school going sisters and brothers in the absence of the father. All that is quite true and that's why the old-fashioned parents put more emphasis on the financial position of the family, but now when the equality—conscious girls and boys want to have their way it is certainly for them to judge each other if they can make some sacrifice and adjustment for the other. Why should either the parents or the elder sister or brother be allowed to do that for the girl or the boy?

* * *

A tuberculosis survey carried out in Lucknow city in 1941—42 reveals that nearly seventy-two percent of the city's population is reported to be infected with germs of tuberculosis. And who are the greatest sufferers? Children of course! And upto the age of twenty-five, as many as 84 percent are affected—the fathers and mothers of the future generation!

This only speaks for one city in India. What will be the findings if similar surveys are carried on in other big places? The very thought is shuddering for we are likely to have well over half the population suffering from the worst of diseases.

The Lucknow survey shows one more alarming fact that women are more prone to infection and between Hindus and Muslims the latter are more prone to infection. These are no doubt the results of our inhuman customs of 'pardah' as well as the growing insanitary and unhealthy conditions in which the poorer classes are forced to live while huge factories and ultra modern business houses spring up in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Nagpur. But how shall we improve matters? By clamouring for more hospitals and better medical aid to the vast number of our country's population?

In that case the first obstacle will be the inaction of the government and even overcoming that we shall achieve very little by way of cure. What we need is the knowledge of prevention. And who else than the thousands of educated young men and women can be trusted to spread the knowledge to the people? But these men and women themselves must be given the proper training and education.

—*Leela*.

'The Poor Man's Quinine'

While many varieties of cinchona containing quinine and similar alkaloids in differing quantities, grow in Colombo, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru the difficulties of shipping out the bark and extracting its medicinal properties had always been almost insuperable.

The native stands of cinchona are found mostly today in the almost impenetrable rain forests on the higher slopes of the Andes. Many attempts were made to prduce quinine in commercial quantities but the physical and economic difficulties made the project hardly feasible.

When the Java supply was cut off there was a rush for cinchona in attempts were made to produce qui- "slaughter harvest" which soon depleted the most accessible supply. Searchers had to go into remote Andean forests. The bark had to be shipped great distances. Under the only known process it had to be dried before its alkaloids could be extracted. Since the trees are found in a region of constant rain, drying was a most difficult problem.

Sometimes the bark had to be packed for two or three days on the backs of natives before even a mule trail could be reached. It then had to be ground, dried, and taken to some plant in the outside world Where American interests were involved, this meant cargo space for a long voyage before the cinchona could be processed. The cost was practically prohibitive.

First Experiments

Major Robert Lee Kaye, Corps of Engineers, who was a mechanical engineer and president of a manufacturing concern before the war, began research on the problem in 1940. He undertook to develop a more feasible method of extracting quinine from the South American trees.

Maj. Kaye's plans called for acid extraction of the quinine content from the fresh bark—at the source of supply. This would eliminate the long and expensive process of drying and shipping great distances.

The method was found feasible. Its practical value was demonstrated sufficiently to warrant further research at the scene, and so Maj. Kaye and Lt. Ranzone led an expedition to Latin America where cinchona grows. It was highly successful.

It was found that an area within walking distance of the portable distillation plant usually could produce between 500 and 1,000 pounds of fresh bark a day. A laboratory eventually was set up at Fort Belvoir.

The mobile plant which Maj. Kaye has devised weighs 1,500 pounds and costs dol. 2,500. It can be dismantled and carried on mule pack. If the region were too rugged even for mules, it could be carried by men.

It consists of coated fabric tanks, a series of metal columns used for what is known chemically as ion exchange, a gasoline-powered pumping unit and a charcoal-fired distillation unit. The plant is designed to process 500 to 1,000 pounds of bark a day.

Advance In Technique

A second plant set up in the Fort Belvoir laboratory was fashioned for use where no gasoline is available. This is a hand-pumped gravity flow model. The bark is agitated by stirring with a paddle or some other device. Its capacity is about half that of the powered plant.

A third model was designed for use in the most primitive surroundings. This extraction unit calls for the simplest sort of equipment and can be operated with almost no technical knowledge. In place of the ion exchange principle. the alkaloids are precipitated from acid solution by the addition of strong alkali. Vinegar can be used for the acid solution and leaching from wood ashes for the alkali.

This easy method is not well adapted for commercial use, since some 25 per cent of the medicinal alkaloids remain in solution and are lost and none of the chemicals are recoverable. But it does provide an effective anti-malarial drug, and natives who live in jungles inaccessible to the rest of the world can be taught to use it.

Maj. Kaye and his aides actually found from their South American experiments that better results could be obtained from fresh, usually wet bark, than from the dried bark which formerly was the only state in which the totaquine could be extracted.

Naturally by the time the bark reaches the United States it is dry, and so the laboratory work here has had to be carried out entirely with dry bark.

Totaquine contains alkaloids other than quinine. The ratio of the alkaloids varies with the type of cinchona. A standard quinine content could be maintained, it is pointed out, by blending totaquine high in that alkaloid with other bark short in this ingredient.

The bark from felled or stripped trees is cut into inch-long chips for processing.

The Army's Cinchona Research Unit soon will place the new equipment in regular operation in a cinchona-growing region.

U. S. Army chemists at the Fort Belvoir, Virginia, laboratories of the Engineer Board, in cooperation with the Army surgeon general's office, are producing by a new and revolutionary method a form of quinine effective in fighting malaria.

The powder in daily experimental production at Fort Belvoir pilot laboratory is known as totaquine. It promises not only to assure the whole world but to place it within reach of people who have never been able to buy quinine or its synthetic substitute atabrine.

For totaquine is "the poor man's quinine." And authorities on tropical diseases estimate that of the more than 300,000,000 persons who are bowled over by malaria every year, probably 85 per cent cannot afford quinine or any other relatively expensive drug.

Drastic Cut In Prices

With the vast shipping problem reduced to a question of getting the finished product, the powder, out of the mountainous forests far from railroads or highways, the economic phase of quinine will enter a new era for millions of harassed people.

The last quotations given the U. S. Government for quinine in large lots placed it at dol. 47.50 for 1,000 10-grain tablets. Ten grains is the average dose.

Atabrine last was quoted, also in wholesale lots, with retail prices much higher. at dol. 4 a thousand tablets.

Totaquine produced by the old methods brought dol. 3,80 wholesale for thousand-lot tablets, 10 grains each.

The new totaquine can be produced for about .0038 of a cent for a 10-grain tablet. This would amount to about 70 cents for 1,000 tablets.

Taking an average of various estimates, the Army's cinchona men figure the productive capacity of South America at about 600 tons a month. They compute this as about the maximum output that could be sustained for any length of time. To attain this figure, 300 field extraction units would have to be scattered through Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. These would yield 51,600 pounds of totaquine a month or 36,120,000 doses of 10 grains each.

Yet Maj. Kaye estimated in a recent report that this huge amount "would be no more than sufficient to supply the need of Latin America alone, if it could be made generally available."

The State Department, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Foreign Economic Administration and other agencies have co-operated in the cinchona project which promises to be a post-war blessing to so many millions.

EXPLORATION IN SOUTHERN ARABIA

Anti-Locust Expedition

Mr. W. Thesiger, a British explorer, who is working for the Middle East anti-locust unit, is heading an important expedition into an unexplored territory in Southern Arabia, reports the "Star".

The expedition is due to leave its base R. A. F. station at Salalah this month. It will penetrate the Central Desert

This part of Arabia has only once been crossed by a European —the world-famous British explorer Bertram Thomas.

Thesiger, accompanied by 30 tribesmen, with camels, will be away about two months and intends to go about 250 miles inland. Returning to Salalah to re-stock with provisions, he will then set out on another two months' trek. Thesiger studies water supplies and vegetation, with a view to locating possible locust breeding grounds.

During the war, Thesiger served with Gen. Wingate's forces in Abyssinia and later with the special air service operation behind the Geman lines in the Western Desert. He was the first European to explore the Danakil country in eastern Abyssinia and has made many remarkable camel treks in the Sahara, in addition to travelling widely in many parts of Arabia.

MORAL BRANDING

LONDON, (By Mail).

Sharp criticism of what he called the "branding" of women by naming them in divorce petitions was made by Mr. Justice Charles at Bristol Assizes.

In one case where, he said, solicitors had served a woman with a notice "without a rag of evidence against her," he declared:

"I will not grant a divorce in this case. If you like to amend the application to 'adultery with a person unknown,' I will."

In all such cases he would refuse a divorce, he said.

The Judge said that women who were served with notices had to go to all the expense and waste of time of coming to court if they wanted to deny the allegations.

"It is not surprising that some of them do not bother," he went on. "But the charity of people is such that even when a woman has no more to do with the case than I have, mud will stick, and she will be branded with a divorce all her life."

"I think it very, very unsatisfactory," he added. "The whole thing is so sloppy that I rather agree with the late Lord Chief Justice, who said the thing would be better done through the Post Office instead of involving a High Court Judge in such stupidity."

ON KHADI

KHADI BY: SHRI BALUBHAI MEHTA. PRICE—ANNAS 8.

This is the second pamphlet of the Information Pamphlet Series published by the Congress Publication Board of Bombay (Congress House, Bombay No. 4). In 32 pages Mr. Balubhai Mehta, who is a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, has dealt with Khadi not only in its economic aspect, but also as the basis of Gandhian Philosophy. The economic development of India cannot follow the lines of the industrial development in Europe. There will have to be simultaneous development both in the cities and in the villages. Those, who have to live in villages, will have to supplement what they derive from agriculture by some cottage industry. Handloom industry has always been a flourishing one in India, but for several decades the handloom weavers were using mill-spun yarn. The ideology of khadi is based on using hand-spun yarn. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving will give to a number of agriculturists sufficient employment for the months during which they are compulsorily idle. When Mahatma Gandhi insists on the use of khadi, he does so not simply for the economic benefit khadi will produce, but also because it is at once the basis and pivot of the philosophy of non-violence. It is in fact the basis of the whole Constructive Programme. It is this wider perspective which distinguishes this little pamphlet of Balubhai Mehta.

TWO GUJARATI BOOKS

URDU LIPI SHIKSHIKA, by Maganbhai Desai, 2nd Edition, published by the Navjivan Karyalaya Ahmedabad Price Re. 0-12-0.

The book was originally written by Hansraj Jain and Giriraj Kiskar and is a very good guide to those Gujaratis who want to learn both the Urdu script and the Urdu language. The matter has been systematically handled, and not a single aspect of the difficult subject of what are really the weaknesses and excellences of the Persian, rather Arabic alphabet, has been left untouched. 'Tashdid', 'Tanwin', 'Hamza' the peculiarities of the language, 'Nastalik' and 'Naskt' the peculiarities of the script have been carefully explained in Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu, all the three languages have been used to make the path of the learner as easy as possible. The book fulfils amply the object with which it is written.

JIVAN SHODHAN, by Kishorlal Ghanshyamdas Mashruvala, Fourth Edition published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 2-8-0.

"Research into Life" is a serious and thoughtful work. Mr. Mashruvala has very ably and intelligently analysed 'life' specially that of a Hindu the philosophy of life, in its various aspects, Bhakti Yoga Sankhya and vedant Purushartha, is discussed in as popular a way as possible, but all the same the subject is such that it would remain a book for the cultured few only; it is above the head of the masses. It has already passed through four Editions and each new Edition has something useful added to it. It is a comprehensive work.

K.

India's Food Problem

OUR FOOD PROBLEM. By: Mr Gupte, ex-M.L.A.

This is a pamphlet by Mr. Gupte of Poona, ex-M.L.A. and ex-Parliamentary Secretary, published by the Maharashtra Publication Board Poona. Price annas six. This is one of the series of pamphlets published from Poona in Marathi, dealing with current questions.

The Bengal famine brought all of us face to face with the fact that India is a deficit country as far as its food is concerned. Mr. Gupte has pointed out how the situation was aggravated by the bungling of the Bureaucracy which had the management of affairs of India on account of the War. We were under the impression till now that we had enough food in our country for our people and were even able to export surplus food to purchase articles from other countries. Facts disclosed during the last two years have shown to us the falsity of this assumption. Apart from the quality, even the quantity of food produced in India is not sufficient for four hundred millions. The National Government will have a very difficult problem to solve when they will be faced with the necessity of feeding the population of India. Mr. Gupte has attempted to draw public attention to this problem. Mr. Gupte's pamphlet suffers from one defect, namely, that some pages are too replete with figures and other pages are too replete with propaganda.

P. R. L.

Village Reconstruction

GRAM-UDYOG PRAVRITTI, adapted in Gujarati by NAGINDAS PAREKH from the revised fourth edition of "Why the Village Movement"? by J. C. KUMARAPPA, and published on handmade paper by NAVAJIVAN PRAKASHAN MANDIR, Ahmedabad. pp. 171 Rs. 2.

It is now being gradually and ever made widely recognised that the key of India's prosperity lies in the villages. The two drawings on the front page vividly bring this fact to mind. The subject of Indian economics with particular reference to villages, is dealt with in three parts—the historical background, the present position, and the solution. Each part contains full but compact analysis of the situation and of modern trends, the pros and cons of which are clearly explained and closely and critically examined.

N. H. P.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	7 12
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SOUR SWEETMEAT *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
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INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM *C. V. H. Rao*	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	1 4
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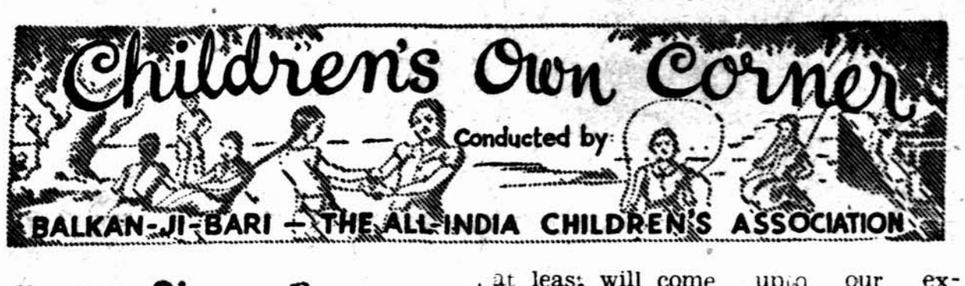


My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Who noticed the Old Year going out and the New York coming in—any one of you ..... As for myself, I do not know if I shall do it (for I am writing this much before that midnight when the Old and the New Years change their place, while you, of course, will read this much after that) ..... Anyway, like many Old Years, the Year 1945 also has become a matter of the past—Let us now welcome the Year 1946!

The world has suffered a great deal more than ever during the last few years—and I know, even your suffering has not been little. We have always been wishing for better times to return. So let us hope, this year at least will come upto our expectations. The world has been yearning for happiness—and when will it get that happiness after all? Yes, let Happiness come to stay!

* * *

Did any of you go out somewhere during the Christmas holidays? I went to Bansda. It is a State with not much to see there particularly, as the Maharajah said, but quite big, broad roads. To go to Bansda, one has to get down at Bilimora Railway Station. It was almost annoying to find that nobody could guide us at the railway station—neither the railway officials nor the conductors of buses going to Chikhli, Gandevi and other neighbouring villages,—if there was a regular bus service also to Bansda and what its timings were. Luckily, after some time, on re-inquiring at the bus stand, Hussain Miyan, a driver, and that he was bound for Bansda, and that hi sbus would leave at about 4—4-30 p.m. And mind you, we had reached Bilimora at about 12 Noon. However, we reserved our seats with him, kept our luggage on the top of his bus, and went out for a stroll in Bilimora.

On our way from Bilimora to Bansda, we passed through a number of villages—through a number of fields—and through a number of pastures. It was refreshing to inhale the pure air of the fields. It was grand to see the cattle grazing in the pastures. Those simple huts in the villages, and their simple dwellers were not a small attraction. The trees on both sides of the road, however, were all full of dust—flying due to the traffic of vehicles. But I imagined how green and beautiful these trees must be appearing after the rain-wash during the Monsoon And through their openings, as the bus rushed on, it was marvellous to see the sun-set colours spread in the horizon: We have seen the sun-set on the sea-shore, but this sun-set in the vast blank steppes had a charm of its own. And farther away what a beautiful setting the hillocks provided.

* * *

The Maharajan Saheb of Bansda is an enlightened person. His Highness talked over lots of things over a cup of tea. And in education—particularly in children's education, he seemed to be much interested. He enquired how he could be helpful to the Balkan-ji-Bari, and he was anxious to establish a Bal Mandir in his State. It was very kind of him to offer us a car for taking us to the Bhamti Farm.

This Bhamti Farm belongs to Shri Manubhai Desai, a young man, who is trying to live there according to certain ideals which he wishes to realize. All the workers in the field are treated by him as belonging to his own family. We had a very happy time on the bank of his farm river, amidst natural surroundings. And what a heavy tea he gave us! We cannot forget jovial Manubhai easily!

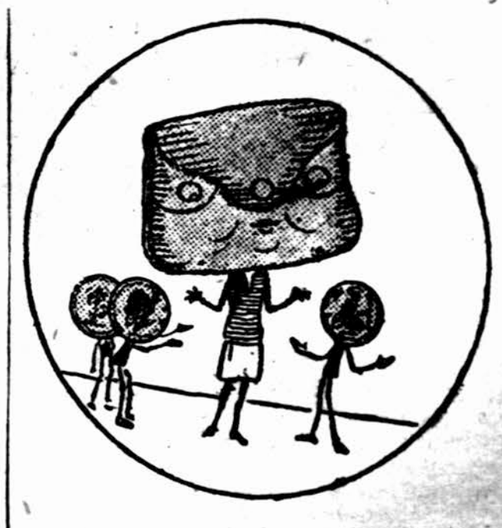
* * *

I have not told you that at Bansda we were the guests of our friend Shri Indra U. Vasavada, whom you know as the ex-General Secretary of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, and as Editor of the Hindi Section of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." He treated us right royally, and I don't think I can express my feelings of gratitude properly on this paper. The other gentry of the State—including the Yuvaraja and the Maharaja's son-in-law, Dada Saheb, met us at the local Gymkhana, which seemed to be a lively activity in the otherwise primitive looking environment of the State.

Well, all told, we had a very very happy holiday at Bansda

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

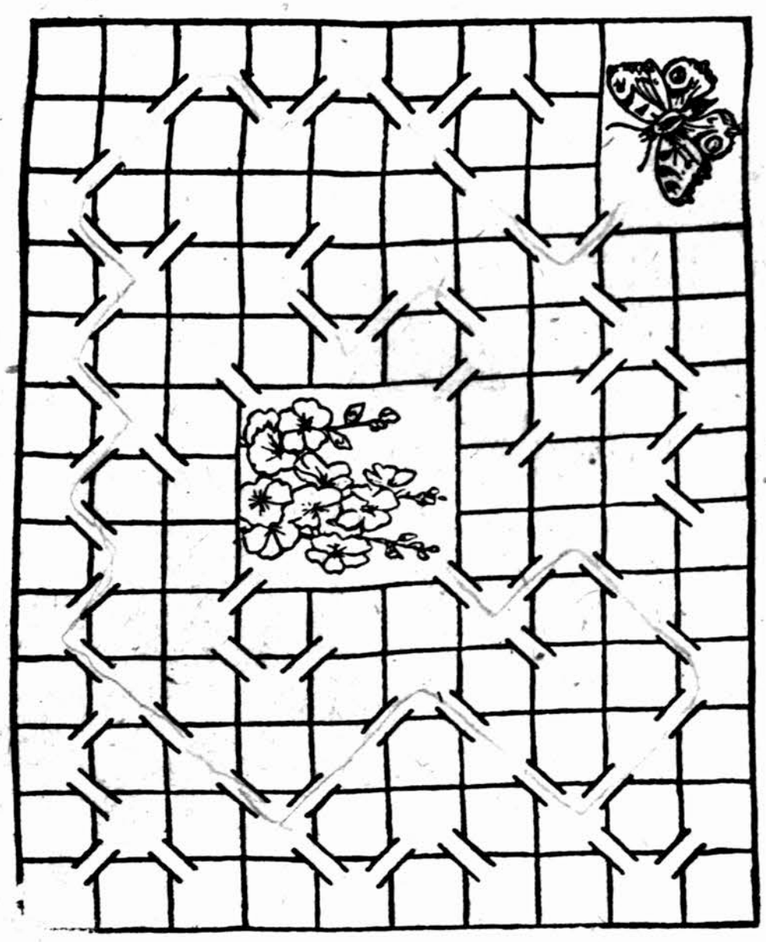


Come-Alive Characters
A Three-Anna Ride

One day three Annas told Miss Purse,
"Indoors we're tired of stopping.
Please take us with you to the stores—
We'd like to do some shopping."
Alas! the little treat they'd planned
Was in the end refused them.
Miss Purse took them to Hornby Road.

But as a bus-fare spent them!

"Tiny Things of Today—But Great Things of Tomorrow."



Can you find which way this little butterfly should fly to reach the flowers in the middle of the picture without crossing any of the black lines? Trace the way along the white paths, but be careful not to cross any of the black lines.

'Woman arranging her hair'.
(Gupta period)
Allahabad Museum.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

India's dramatic heritage—Visuo-audible art—Absurdity of literary drama—Theatre should be typically Indian—Unique Vikram Exhibition—Originals, not modern works—Vocational education and craftsmen—Information and "Arts" Department.

If judiciously developed drama rises to the height of a powerful medium of education and enlightenment the cultural history of the world has ample evidence to show that it functions as a great humanising and civilising force when it springs from and is organically bound up with the life of the people. The classical masterpieces in any country mark the periodical efflorescence of the dramatic instinct. Under unfavourable circumstances the instinct manifests in childish or vulgar forms and even passes into a temporary state of dormancy; but it defies attempts at suppression or repression, because it is ineradicable and inexhaustible.

DRAMA IN INDIA

Nations with an unusually strong dramatic instinct have been known as dramatic; and India ranks among them. Her dramatic art, whose origin is almost untraceable in the remote past, is divisible into two categories—classics and treatises on dramaturgy; and both are characteristic of her creative genius—and point to the high level of culture attained by her. India had created masterpieces and had also evolved a technique of playwriting and acting and had codified the latter in special treatises. Whether the authors of the classics were romanticists or realists is not the point at issue, but the fact that they were great masters of the dramatic art cannot be gainsaid.

According to the Indian traditions drama is a practical art. It denotes the indivisibility of playwriting and acting—the synthesis of dramatics and histrionics and disapproves of the distinction made between them by the socalled literary dramatists. Rightly speaking drama is primarily intended for presentation on the stage and not for perusal in the drawing room. It is another form of literature and is, moreover, a fine art which is visible and at the same time audible.

Drama has been a visuo-audible art in this country since its beginning. Having touched its peak in the classical masterpieces of the various ages, it has arrived at its present stage after successfully resisting the attempts at suppression. The professional repertory companies which should be counted among its survivals were in a flourishing condition until they received a severe set-back with the advent of the talkie. The dramatic instinct, following the retrogression of the stage, found a new and additional outlet in the screen and it should be acknowledged as the main force behind the success achieved by the Indian talkie within a short period after its birth.

OPPOSITION FROM LITERATURE.

As a practical art drama had also to encounter opposition from the literary circles in a few provinces. What literature challenged it with was the literary drama with its stage pitched in the pages of the book and with the picture of its performance left to the imagination of its audience—the readers. The literary drama was born out of jealousy, on the part of a few literary high-brows, of the achievements and abilities of the professional playwrights and also out of the ambition on the part of a few others to shine as dramatists irrespective of their gift of the dramatic genius.

The conceited pioneers of the literary drama movement—made frantic efforts to lower the professional stage in the estimation of the people, but the stage was too strong for them. They, however, succeeded in conveying the infection of stage-phobia to a handful of their followers and in degrading drama to the level of reading matter. Some of them soon realised the futility of the literary drama and staged a come-back by inducing amateurs and students to stage their unactable dramas.

Literature should be a friend and not foe of the dramatic art. It should resist the temptation of distinguishing itself yb the absurdity of coining out a new category of "readable drama." Action—presentation on the stage—is implicit in the concept of drama. The playwright delineates characters, but he needs players to vitalise them. Drama is the product of collaboration by both. It is a form of literature and art which the people can simultaneously witness and listen to. Its chief outlet is the stage and not the printing press. The book cannot replace the stage; but it did venture to stand and fail as the rival of the latter.

THE NEW MOVEMENT

It is gratifying to note that the stage is now emerging from the period of respite forced on it by the flood of the screen-productions and flutter of the literary drama. The new theatrical movement to which Bombay has given a strong stimulus is based on the universally accepted principle that drama is a practical art—a visuo-audible art. It is instilling new life and vigour in drama, so that the same can stand erect by side of the talkie. It is bringing in the field the authors who are enlightened and are capable of composing plays for "production" and not literary dramas for perusal. It is also unearthing histrionic talent from the various sections of society.

The movement has, as its watchword, "drama for the people". But it should define its attitude towards the professional repertory companies and should endeavour to abolish the invidious distinctions of the artistes like the educated and uneducated and the amateurs and professionals. If professionalism in literature is not a sin, why should it be so in drama? Talent should, irrespective of the academic education, social status or political affiliations, be regarded as the chief qualification for acting.

ARTISTICALLY INDIAN

Under the auspices of the new movement the theatre should be distinctively Indian in its character. It should fix high standards and should look upon the classical masterpieces and treatises on dramaturgy as the living sources of inspiration, guidance and directives. Playwriting, acting and stage-craft were governed by the canons of dramaturgy and were consequently peculiar to India. The stage in its process of re-orientation should assimilate the best from the past and emerge as a worthy precursor to a truly national institution.

The theatre, since it represents the confluence of all the fine arts and several crafts, derives, to no small extent, a national character from them. In India it should recapture the spirit of her art and dramatic traditions but it should not emerge as an Indian edition of the Western theatre. Museums are the institutions from which the theatre can draw some material needed for its reconstruction. Exhibitions of the pictorial and plastic arts and handicrafts are equally essential for its purposes. The rulers of India have provided a few museums, but they have yet not worked out a scheme of organising exhibitions of Indian art on a comprehensive scale and at regular intervals and varying places.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION

The type of the exhibition needed for the movement for the cultural regeneration of the country is indicated by the Vikram Exhibition of Indian Culture which is held at the Convocation Hall and which is nearing conclusion. It is an exhibition of Indian culture and not Vikram Culture and, therefore, consistently starts with the Mohenjodaro and other prehistoric relics. The exhibition is never claimed by its organisers—the Vikram Celebration Committee—as perfect or exhaustive, but, in spite of that, it has been acclaimed by connoissuers and several enlightened visitors as the first of its type ever held anywhere and as unique in its educational and cultural possibilities.

The exhibition provides a conspectus of Indian art from its traceable beginnings in the pre-historic age till its stagnation, under the foreign rule. The Mughal period follows in its proper sequence. The exhibits which represent other periods far earlier than it are original and are in a vast number. The terracottas, bronzes, miniatures and handicrafts are not modern. Among the exhibits which look fresh are the newly executed copies and replicas of the originals. They are likely to be mistaken as modern by those whose eyes are myopic or are not trained to view Indian art. Even the whole exhibition is likely to appear as something else than what it is actually, to those to whom faultfinding or self-assertion is a chronic habit.

FLOWERED IN FREEDOM

The exhibition underlines the integrity and continuity of the basic technique of Indian art in the various ages. The terracottas, bronzes, miniatures and other exhibits mark the periodical exuberance of the country's creative energy even in face of the adverse political conditions. Following the advent of the Muslim rule Indian art became a symbol of the cultural unity and is still showing a distinct impress of collaboration and elaboration by the two communities—the Hindu and the Muslim. But the same art suddenly and probably for the first time in its history almost comes to standstill and makes room for the architectural monstrosities of the Marine Drive brand in the present age.

The art which is on view in the Convocation Hall is a reflection of the unfettered soul of India. It had risen to the great height of the exquisite terracottas, bronzes, murals, miniatures and handicrafts because it was a vital necessity of life and was, therefore, in constant use and demand by the people. Aesthetically alert India was also economically prosperous. Today the conditions which Indian art is facing are diametrically opposite to those which had favoured its growth. India's soul is not unfettered and art has ceased to be a daily requirement of her people. While unrolling a panorama of Indian art the exhibition provides a striking contrast between the glorious past and the gloomy present.

POOR CRAFTSMEN

Vocational education was one of the questions which Sir Sultan Ahmed discussed in his convocation address to the Punjab University on December 21. He rightly observed that in an economic system where generations of hereditary craftsmen have been compelled to give up their vocation, there is but little sense in the constant demand for technical education.

The descendants of those who were the makers, builders and manufacturers of India and some of whose striking works are brought together in the Vikram Exhibition are struggling hard for bare sustenance. They are neglected alike by the Government and the leaders of the industrial and art movements. They are the people who should be liberally patronised if India is to proceed towards its goals of economic prosperity and cultural regeneration.

BEGIN WITH MUSIC

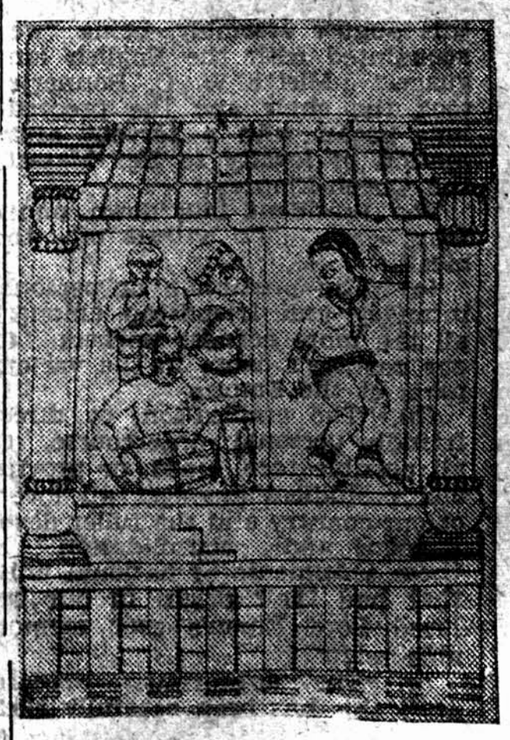
On the same day—December 21—Sir Akbar Hydari who is Sir Sultan Ahmed's successor in the Information and Broadcasting Department, expressed his desire to help the craftsmen At a luncheon party given in his honour by the President of the Surat Jari Merchants' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel, he gave an assurance that he would try his utmost to promote and encourage handicrafts and small scale industries through his new office and declared that the Information and Broadcasting Department will, henceforth, be better known as the Information and Arts Department.

The re-christened department can certainly help the craftsmen if it functions efficiently, but it should begin with music. It should shake off its characteristic official callousness and should respond to the persistent demand for the improvement in the quality of Indian music broadcast by the All-India Radio. The Department should raise the scale of fees for the classical singers. It should fix higher standards and broadcast all the classical schools and not merely the Khyal gayaki and reduce the percentage of the light varieties to the minimum. Sir Akbar's interest in arts and crafts will be judged by his readiness to revise the music policy of the radio.

'A Shiva devotee offering his head to God'
2nd century: (Lucknow Museum)

'Lady on the swing'
Terracotta plaque from Rajghat
(Barat Kala Bhawan, Benares)

'Woman'
Terracotta: Gupta period
Allahabad Museum



'Dancing party'
(Mathura: 1st century A.D.)

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"The conference will be composed of Delegates—leading politicians well acquainted with the English language—from all parts . . . . . Indirectly this conference will form the germ of a Native Parliament . . . ."

—Circular inviting delegates to the first session of the Indian National Congress.

December 28, 1885.

At twelve noon, a strangely assorted group of men walked in through the portals of the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College near Gowalia Tank in Bombay.

There were Hindus and Muslims and Parsis, dressed in frock coats and in 'angarkhas', with red-and-gold pugrees, turbans, phetas, caps and hats of all shapes and colours. They were Government officials, lawyers, editors, social reformers and educationists—all "well acquainted with the English language"—and all well-behaved. well-dressed gentlemen. Most of them were Indians—from places as far apart as Bombay and Agra, Calcutta and Madras—but there was one tall Englishman who seemed to be the dominating figure. He was A.O. Hume.

It was this tall Englishman, a civil servant, who had brought all these Indians together. He had been told by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Dufferin, that "as the English were necessarily ignorant of what was thought of them and their policy in Native circles, it would be very desirable in their interests as well as the interests of the ruled that the Indian politicians should meet yearly and point out to the Government in what respects the administration was defective and how it could be improved, and he added that the assembly should not be presided over by the local Governor, for in his presence the people might not like to speak out their minds...." And so the "Native" politicians had gathered in this hall to point out—very respectfully, of course—in what respects the administration was defective.

After the assorted gentlemen had taken their seats and assumed poses and expressions which, they imagined, conformed to the correct 'etiquette' of the Parliament in Westminster, A. O. Hume —like the ring-master in a circus —got on his feet. He proposed that Mister W. C. Bonnerjee take the chair. The Honourable Mister S. Subrahmania Aiyar from the South seconded the proposition and the Honourable Mister K. T. Telang supported it—each in carefully well-chosen words befitting the solemn occasion. Both of them clearly proved that they were eligible to be members of this august assembly, being "well acquainted with the English language." Mister W. C. Bonnerjee took the chair and the proceedings began with a fervent affirmation of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress!

The President laid down under four heads the objects of the meeting

(a) "The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all the more earnest workers in our country's cause in the various parts of the Empire.

(b) "The eradication, by direct friendly personal intercourse, of all possible race, creed, or provincial prejudices amongst all lovers of our country and the fuller development and consolidation of those sentiments of national unity that had their origin in our beloved Lord Ripon's ever memorable reign.

(c) "The authoritative record, after this has been carefully elicited by the fullest discussion, of the matured opinions of the educated classes in India on some of the more important and pressing of the Social questions of the day.

(d) "The determination of the lines upon and methods by which during the next twelve months, it is desirable for Native politicians to labour in the public interests."

Then came the resolutions in which Her Majesty and her Government were humbly requested to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of Indian administration, to abolish the India Council, and to institute elections for provincial Legislative Councils. Finally, the meeting—respectfully, of course,—'protested' against the annexation of Upper Burma.

The accents were affected, the medium of speech was foreign, the tone was that of humble petitioners, but the "requests" were far-reaching and contained within them the potentiality of becoming "demands".

Thus ended the first session of the Indian National Congress—exactly sixty years ago last week.

Seen in retrospect it seems a far cry from the great revolt but the very fact that several dozen educated Indians, from different provinces, had met and talked together and forwarded to the Government their joint "requests" for radical administrative changes held within it the seeds of revolution.

*

This Page Is Decadent!

The editor has received the following letter from Delhi—space permits only extracts to be reproduced:—

"I used to read your Last Page with admiration, though my views about our country's problem differ from yours. But for some time there has been a marked decadence in the standard of that page. Perhaps the change took place when we began to talk about elections. May be you are a little furious about the things occurring in the country.

I have lost all faith in the so-called nationalist newspapers, they paint such bright victories for the Congress and want to keep the people in the dark—just like their British contemporaries.

Any mass movement started independently by the Congress may add (at the cost of OUR blood) a foot or two to Pandit Nehru's foreign tower-of-fame but for us it will merely be a show. Because at the end we will find that freedom is as far away as it was and that what we staged was beautifully spectacular indeed—blood has such an elating colour—but rather foolish.

Congress leaders seem to be a bit hysterical these days and may do anything. They may even forget that circles under the influence of various parties are so placed that it will be nothing but simple madness to plunge the country into the yawning civil war. It is somewhat strange that even Mr. Gandhi, who is supposed to be a phenomenally peace-loving and who is led by the god in him, does not see what is brewing in the pot.

What are you going to do with my letter?—no better place for it than a waste-paper-basket?

N. B.—I request you to withhold my name if, by any chance, you publish this letter or any part of it.

(Your wishes have been duly respected. By the way, are you ashamed of the views expressed by you that you desire to keep your identity a secret?—(CHRONICLER).

*

Drama Festival

The Lovji Cama Drama Festival —in its first multi-lingual (Hindustani, English, Gujarati and Marathi) comes off next week—from January 8 to 17. From all accounts it is going to be a major attraction of the drama season, a living proof that the theatre in India is coming up—'and going to the people!'

That dynamic dramad, Homi Sethna, who has taken upon himself the job of a (high-pressured) honorary press agent for all theatre activity, has sent round a printed circular in this connection, parts of which are worth quoting:

The Lovji Cama Dramatic Competition has been organized in Bombay for the last 8 years. To a few the Lovji Cama has meant the root of all dramatic activity. To one who has been associated with it since its inception it means more than a mere Competition; and in fact, today we do not even call it a Dramatic Competition.....

A Festival of Drama!! The words conjure up a picture of a big theatre where spotlights are blazing, and the audience is rooted to the seats and the men and women behind the footlights are giving an exhibition of drama at its best. Expect not that from the Lovji Cama Festival of Drama....

We have a small College Hall, not a Magnificent Theatre; we have new and inexperienced amateurs; we have nothing of the real glamour that goes to make up a Festival. And yet, we dare to call it a Festival of Drama. Why? Because any Festival, shorn of its glamour, symbolizes the feelings and sentiments of all classes and sections of the people. This Festival is no exception; if it does not have the glamour it has its root in the feeling of Art and Culture of at least a small section of the people.....

A Theatre Informant as I am, it is my duty to inform you that the oft-spoken Lovji Cama Festival of Drama is now in town and shall be on the Stage of St. Xavier's College from the 8th to the 17th of January.

To repeat what I have always stated: "The Stage in Bombay needs the active participation of a regular and critical audience."

WITH YOUR SINCERE CO-OPERATION, WE SHALL BUILD UP A THEATRE MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

*

Back To Methuselah

George Bernard Shaw who has come as near to achieving immortality in his own life-time as anyone in history has announced his expectation of death in two years. Asked why he had renewed his subscription to a local newspaper only for two years, Shaw told an interviewer: "I am in my 90th year. I have lived long. What possible expectation can I have for living more than another two years? Two years should do the trick all right—just see."

Let's hope the Bearded Prophet is proved as wrong in this personal prediction as he has in some of his political forecasts. For his last book "Everybody's Political What's What?" has shown that the gem-like brain is as sharp and clear as ever, and (what is more, unlike Wells who has given up hope in mankind) Shaw has not despaired of his fellow-beings.

Shaw has discussed his theory of Life and Death in "Back To Methuselah". Referring to it in "Everybody's Political What's What?" he says:

"....every living person has a magnetic field of greater or less intensity which enables those in whom it is strong to dominate those in whom it is relatively weak.... In my Utopia.... I made my Coming Race exempt from natural death, in this following Weismann, who suggested that Death is only Nature's remedy for overcrowding, and that men might be as immortal as amoeleas if there were as much room for them on earth...."

The book closes on a characteristically Shavian but somewhat melancholy note—as if he is conscious of his approaching end:

"My Everybody's What's What is only an attempt by a very ignorant old man to communicate to people still more ignorant than himself such elementary Social Statics as he has managed to pick up by study and collision with living persons and hard facts in the course of a life (long as lives go, but too short for this particular job) spent largely in discovering and correcting the mistakes into which his social antecedents and surroundings led him. I certainly have not corrected them all; but those to which my particular intellectual constitution makes me refractory I have gone into as far as I am able. The rest I must leave to my betters.

As to the future beginning with the year 1944—

(TO BE CONTINUED BY THOSE WHO CAN).

*

Shaw And The Atom Bomb

"As to the future"—at least in one respect Shaw did not know it when he wrote "Everybody's". On page 285 he discusses the various Utopias created by imaginative philosophers and says:

"Mr. H. G. Wells has written a tale in which war is abolished by the invention of a bomb which sets up a continuous atomic disintegration capable of decomposing the universe..... These fables throw no light on history because neither Vril nor Prospero's magic nor flying islands have ever existed, NOR HAS THE ATOMIC BOMB YET BEEN INVENTED." (Capitals mine).

Little did the all-knowing old man know that for once Wells (who knows more about science than Shaw, though less about economics!) was right and that even as "Everybody's" was being written, far away in secret laboratories of the United States, a group of scientists had invented the ATOMIC BOMB which can send us all to kingdom come or—back to Methuselah?

WHAT IS GEO-POLITICS?

By J. F. HORRABIN

Q. What is Geo-politics? The Dictionary I looked at this afternoon doesn't even give the word—I don't know whether recent editions do.

A. It's generally assumed that both the word, and the thing, are the invention of the German General, Karl Haushofer, head of a so-called Geo-political Institute in Munich.

Q. Is that the man who's been arrested?

A. Yes, that's the man. But as a matter of fact, though Haushofer's name has become most prominently associated with it, he neither invented Geo-politics, nor did he coin the word.

Q. Who is its "true and only begetter" then?

A. The first man to use the term was Rudolf Kjellen, a Swedish political writer, in a book of his published in 1916. He insisted that you must study the geographical facts about any given country if you wanted to understand its political system, and he called this branch of study "Geo-politics."

Q. But he wasn't the first writer to study the facts of geography from a political point of view?

A. Most emphatically not. The whole trend of modern grography has been to relate geographical facts to human problems, especially current problems; and there have been distinguished geographers of this more modern kind in many countries, both in Europe and America. The pioneer of the modern school was Friedrich Ratzel, a 19th century German professor of geography—although, of course, Ratzel himself had many predecessors, for example, Buckle in England.

Q. Yes, I suppose, in a study of this kind, it's impossible to point to a single man and say "He began it all."

A. Quite. The ideas Ratzel formulated were "in the air" generally. Kjellen in Sweden, Mackinder and Fairgrieve in Britain, Ellen Semple in America—these, and many others, all published books during the years immediately before and during the First World War, in which they tried to restate the basic facts of geography in relation to the national and international problems of the modern world. Personally, if I may say so, I find James Fairgrieve's book, Geography and World Power the most suggestive and stimulating of them all all.

Q. What would you say distinguished this newer school of Geo-politicians from the older writers on Political Geography?

A. Put shortly, I'd say that it was the emphasis Geo-politics put on the inevitability of change in the political map. The old school accepted political frontiers as more or less fixed, static—something outside their question anyhow. The Geo-politics school realised first, that technological development was changing the relative importance of physical-geographical factors; and next, that since Power in the modern world rests on a combination of natural resources and technical development, the balance of Power was changing, and sooner or later the political map (states, frontiers, and so on) must change too. So they sought to understand, and explain, the nature and causes of the change.

Q. Now, you said at the outset that Geo-politics was most commonly associated with Haushofer's name. When exactly, and how, did he come into the picture?

A. He was a German army officer who had spent some years out in the Far East, chiefly in Japan, as military observer for the German General Staff; and just before the first world war he published a dissertation with the characteristically German title of "The German Share in the Geographical Opening-up of Japan and the Sub-Japanese Earth Space, and its advancement through the influence of War and Defence Politics."

Q. Well, that's quite a mouthful in English—it must be terrific in German!

A. After the war he established his special Geographical School at Munich, and started a monthly magazine, in which he advocated his ideas.

Q. And these ideas I suppose were as much political as geographical?

A. Rather! You might say that they formed part of the rearmament of Germany. He was quite early in touch with Hitler—who, you remember, was also operating in Munich; he visited Hitler in prison while the Fuhrer-to-be was composing Mein Kampf, and it's generally believed that he had a hand in the actual writing of parts of that book. By Geo-politics, Haushofer meant the intensive study of geography, physical, political and economic, for the purpose of equipping the leaders of the German State for the job of world conquest.

Q. I gather he did his job with what's called "typical German thoroughness."

A. Yes—and with typical German singlemindedness, He was intelligent enough to realise the economic interdependence—the unity—of 20th century world. But he didn't go on from that to stress the need for any kind of internationalism. His idea of unity was that of a world dominated and organised by one master-race; and, of course, that master-race was the Herronvolk—the Germans.

Q. And I suppose that's why so many people have got a vague idea that Geo-politics is something to do with Hitlerism.

A. Exactly. The press here, and even more in America, magnified Haushofer into a sort of Mystery Bogeyman behind Hitler, with Geo-politics as his particular form of magic. That's nonsense, of course. Haushofer's Geo-politics was simply one more instance of a branch of science prostituted to bad, anti-social ends. "War teaches Geography" is a very old and very true saying. Haushofer turned it the other way round and made it read "Geography, studied my way, teaches war."

Q. And I suppose you, as a map-maker, have had good reason to observe the truth of the original saying?

A. Yes, I have. And I hope people now will go on to realise the importance of geography in peace-time. I noticed a slogan used by an American publisher the other day when advertising a book on world geography; it ran, "It's smart to be Geo-political."

Q. Now I come to think of it I've seen an American article on Geo-politics headed "Who's who and what's what and Haushofer"!

A. That's putting it, of course, in salenab's terms. But it does express a fact; that is, that you can't be an intelligent citizen in the 20th century without some knowledge of, and some interest in, the broad facts of world grography.

A.B.B.C. TALK.

SHASTA

(Continued from Page 24)

dollars and was to be undertaken by a firm of twelve construction companies. It is expected the entire cost will be about 87 million dollars.

Among the problems facing the engineers was the relocation of 37 miles of mainline railroad track and diversion of Sacramento river through tunnel during the period of the construction A large double deck railroad and vehicular traffic bridge also had to be built 500 feet above the bed of the Pit River.

Despite wartime shortages of men and materials, the work has progressed with amazing speed. The construction began in September 1938. In December 1939, the work on Pit River Bridge got underway. By March 1942 the bridge was ready for train service on its double line of tracks. Meanwhile concrete had been poured steadily into forms of the dam. The first million cubic yards was poured by May 1941 and the final six million cubic yards of mixture was placed in the dam in December 1943. This occurred two months after the first power has been delivered to the company having distribution contracts.

Prime Purpose

The prime purposes of the Central Valley Project are to provide supplemental water supply for large deficiency area in the San Joaquin valley, ameliorate salt-water encroachment in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta, improve navigation along the Sacramento river, reduce floods and generate hydroelectric power.

Conserved water from the Shasta reservoir is conveyed across the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta, through the delta across the channel into the lower west side of the San Joaquin area, thence into the delta of the Mendota canal where it is lifted and conveyed 105 miles along the side of San Joaquin valley to the Mendota pool about 500 miles south of the dam.

There the other smaller dams and canals help preserve the rich agricultural land served by the project but in the main, Shasta dam and Friat dam farther south near Fresno will store water equal to seventy percentage of all the existing reservoir capacity behind the 600 dams in the other parts of the state.

The Central Valley Project contemplating equitable distribution of water and improved river navigation was first conceived in 1871 but it was not until 1933 that state and federal agencies were able to present the plan to the people of California who received it with a favourable vote of assent. Two years later, President Roosevelt approved the project and the Bureau of Reclamation was entrusted with the task of directing the huge undertaking.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YOU WERE DOING SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR, MISS!
ISN'T THAT WONDERFUL FOR MY FIRST DAY OF DRIVING ?
GLADYS PARKER
4-20

Truth

Doctor: "And why have you given up sleeping with the window open?"

Patient: "The neighbours objected."

Shortage

"The man I marry will have to be easily pleased."

"Don't you worry, darling. He will be.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

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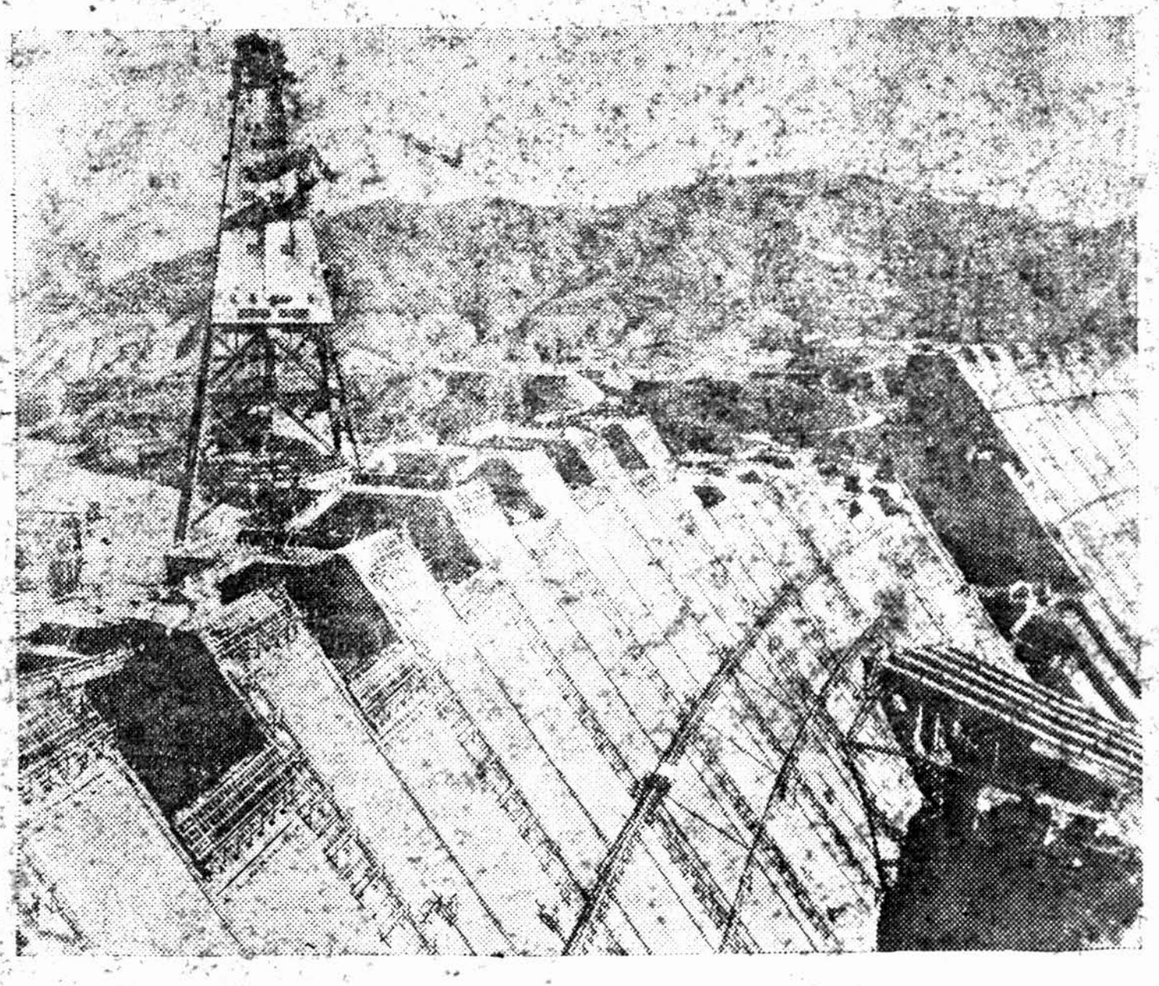


Above: These thriving orchards of grapes and oranges in the heart of dry areas in the State of California are the result of irrigation. The barren parched hills in the background are waterless.

Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River, in Northern California. Higher than many New York sky scrapers will reclaim 1½ million acres.

Shasta:

World's Second Largest Concrete Dam

The great Shasta dam, world's second largest concrete dam which has been under construction in California since 1938 is rapidly nearing completion. Erected at the headwaters of the Sacramento river in the northern section of the state, the dam is regarded as a dominant feature of the 300 million dollar Central Valley Project that has been undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of Interior in an attempt to solve the 100-year-old irrigation problems of the valley.

The purpose of the project is the development and use of the water resources of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river valleys which comprise the 500-mile long valley running lengthwise through the center of California.

The dam rises 602 feet from the floor of the northernmost section of the valley directly below the snow covered cone of the 14,000-foot extinct volcano from which it derives its name. The dam is of the gravity type, its curved axis extending 3,500 feet across the valley. It is 580 feet thick at the base. Floodwaters flowing over the spillway in the center of the dam drop 480 feet, almost three times the height of the Niagara Falls.

This huge concrete structure holds back the waters of the Sacramento, Pit and McLoud rivers to a distance of 35 miles and creates a large mountain lake within the Shasta national forest.

The function of the dam is to monitor the waters of the Sacramento river as it flows southward to the San Francisco Bay. Much of these waters were formerly wasted or lost through floods. Now over half-million acres of crop lands in the southern portion of the Central Valley are to be irrigated from this controlled source. There is now over half-million acre feet of water in Shasta lake awaiting release for production of electric energy and irrigation.

The dam also regulates the flow of the Sacramento for purposes of navigation, flood control, saunity repulsion, and electric power production. Five main power units have been installed in the hydro-electric plant below the dam Four 76,000 kilowatt generators of units are now in operation. Each is driven by 103,000 horse-power turbine and two station service units of 2,500 kilowatts. Most of the power produced by these massive generators will be distributed to industry and homes throughout the valley and in cities in the San Francisco Bay region.

The original contract for the contruction of the dam and the power plant was for 35 million

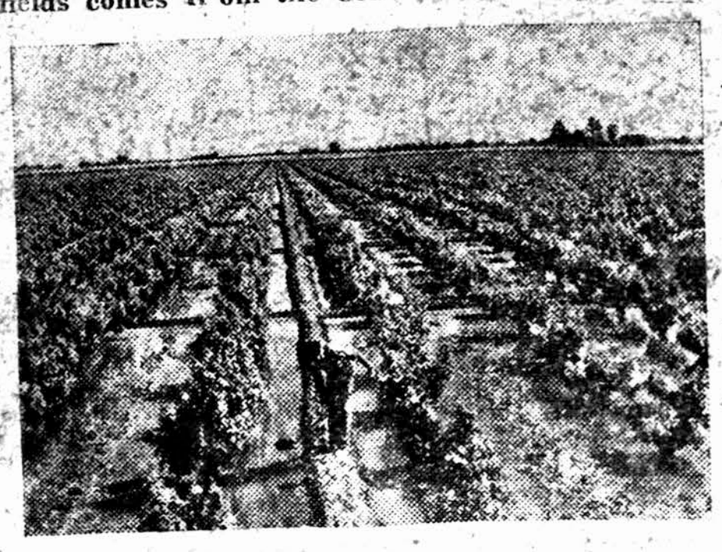
(Continued On Page 23.)

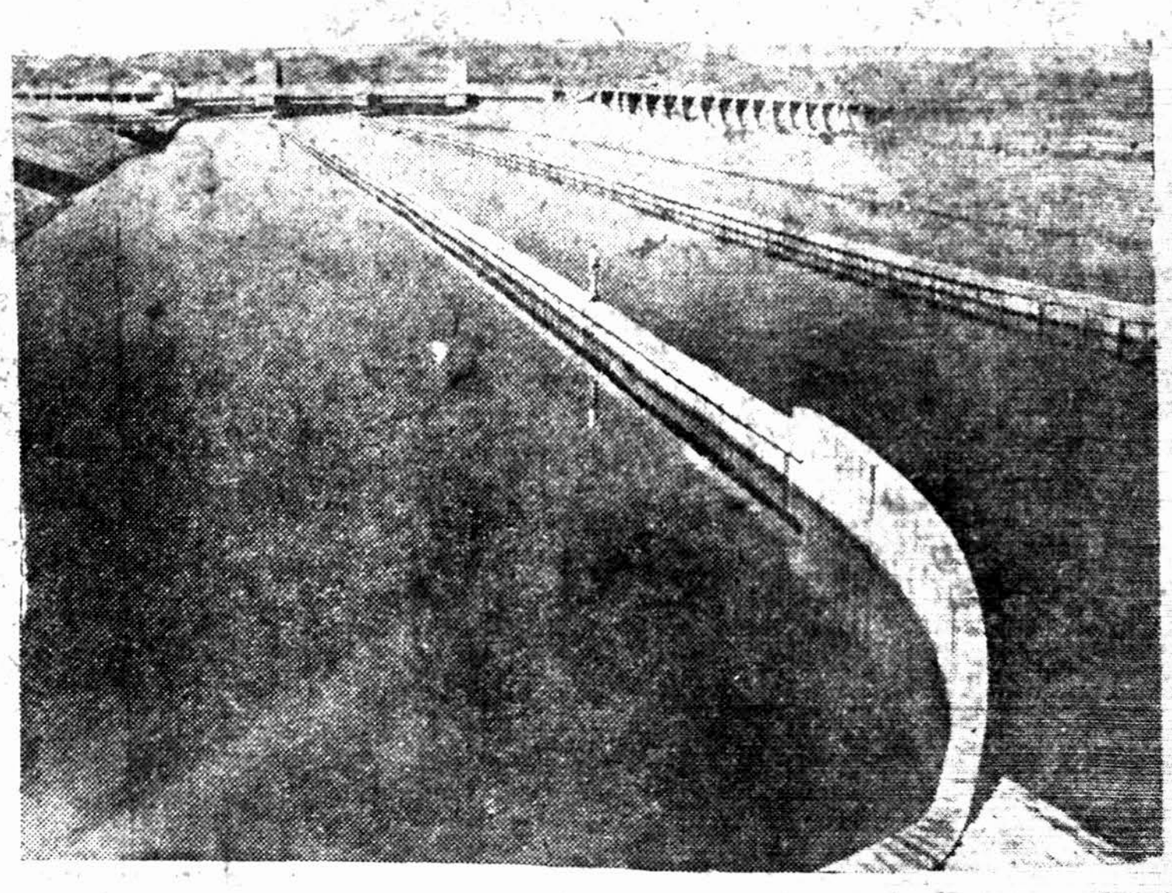
From the five glaciers and the melting snows of Mt. Shasta, in the distance, comes water to irrigate acres of farmland in California.

A vineyard in the State of California is irrigated by pumping up water from an underground pipe. The water comes from the Shasta Dam.

Right: Part of a huge irrigation system in the State of California, these diversion canals start river water on an 80-mile trip from the dam in the background to the gardens and groves of the Imperial Valley. The water has made the valley bloom with fruits, vegetables, and grain.

Below: Water soaks into the irrigation furrows of a vineyard in California, as a vineyard worker keeps the water from flowing out of the fields by placing small earth dams across the furrows. Behind the worker may be seen the many small dams he has built. Water for these fields comes from the Central Valley project.





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